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HOME NEWS

Prentice suggestion of fewer teaching jobs greeted with anger

Staff Reporter
Teachers' union leaders have reacted angrily to a warning from Mr. Prentice, Secretary of Education, that because of the economic situation, there may not be jobs for all teachers next year.

Frederick Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said it was "not at all" for the Government to go to the end of the road of cutting the number of teachers and to contemplate not providing jobs for them.

Mr. Jarvis said that the Government was going to provide support out of the ratepayers' pockets to ensure that teachers' jobs when they left college. Max Morris, a former president, said that in the past, the Government had encouraged growth in the number of teachers, but now it was "not at all" for the Government to go to the end of the road of cutting the number of teachers and to contemplate not providing jobs for them.

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schemes for comprehensive education. He had told the authorities that unless they produced schemes by July, he would introduce legislation in the next session of Parliament.

"I would be very sorry to have to force any local authorities," he said, "but the Labour Government is determined to bring about the abolition of selection in secondary education."

Be European, teachers told: Pupils must be encouraged to become citizens of Europe and schooling should take on a more international flavour, Dr. Farquhar McInnes, Rector of the Royal High School, Edinburgh, told a weekend conference in Edinburgh of the European Association of Teachers (four Edinburgh Correspondent writes).

He said that the way ahead in education lay in local authorities pursuing a deliberately European-oriented education policy. The international baccalaureate should be introduced into Scottish schools as an alternative to the Scottish Certificate of Education.

"It cannot be stressed too strongly," he added, "that the overriding objective at all levels should be the elimination of insularity and the emergence of young people with a European outlook."

After O-level examinations pupils should have the choice of taking the international baccalaureate which was recognized as fitting the holder for university entrance in most countries of the world.

Mr. McInnes said that pupils should be given an opportunity to extend their charge schemes with Continental pupils so that in a practical way they could familiarize themselves with the food, drink, music and sport of the country of their choice.

"We must see the secondary curriculum in terms of attempting to introduce the feelings and emotions and aspirations of people if we are going to create anything in the way of permanent international reconciliation," he said. "We must invest in access to international experience."

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Mr. Eris Lytle, the mason who rebuilt the war-damaged Wren church of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury, London, in Fulton, Missouri, visiting the church's original site in London yesterday.

Man who built Wren church in US

By Philip Howard

The master mason who rebuilt the only Wren church in the United States arrived in London yesterday to inspect the hole that his masterpiece has left behind in the City.

Mr. Eris Lytle is 70 and has worked all his life with brick and stone. When Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, decided to ship a Wren church stone by stone across the Atlantic and erect it as a memorial to Sir Winston Churchill, and his "Iron Curtain" speech, Mr. Lytle was selected as one of the few men in the United States able to do such work.

He spent a year and a half piecing together one of the most intricate jigsaw puzzles in the history of architecture, the translated church of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury, with its distinctive tower and belfry.

Mr. Lytle personally handled each of the 7,000 stones, reshaped broken and damaged stones, cut and matched new stones, followed Wren's blueprints with punctilious accuracy, and relearned obsolete arts of the Renaissance craftsman. He has become one of the foremost practical students of Wren, with a large library of his master's books and plans.

Mr. Lytle is a painstaking perfectionist with a relaxed Southern drawl and a twinkling eye. Standing on the site of the biggest construction job in his life which is now a City garden, he said: "It seemed off by being just a job like any other. But after a while I became obsessed with the 300 years of history and with Wren's plans. It was an exceptional design. We do not have anything like this in our country."

The 700 tons of stone arrived in America higgledy-piggledy, in the wrong order and often mislabelled. Some of it was broken, and Mr. Lytle had to have replacement pieces, learning to match the grain and texture of stone, and to do Renaissance scroll work.

The only craftsmen in the United States capable of doing the antique plasterwork, carpentry, and other specialist jobs were aged immigrants from countries like Italy. A German who was found to do the copperwork on the roof was so old that he could not climb up himself, and had to direct his apprentice by remote control.

Mr. Lytle said: "We could not do the job today, so many of the old crafts and skills have died out in the decade since we rebuilt St. Mary's. I think we have removed the church to a better place than it would be in here, with all these tall buildings round it. It just does not make any sense to me putting modern buildings beside an old masterpiece."

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WEST EUROPE

Lisbon demonstrators daub US embassy as police stand by

Lisbon, May 18.—Handwritten posters and handbills began appearing in Lisbon today calling for demonstrations against the American embassy and two military bases commanded by moderate officers.

The posters, signed by an outlawed Maoist group, said 50 "fascists" had already been arrested by a left-wing Army artillery unit. They urged the public to demand other arrests and to gather outside the American Embassy to demand the arrest and expulsion of an unnamed American agent and the ambassador, Mr. Frank Carlucci.

The posters said other demonstrations should be mounted against the commando base at Amadora and the armoured cavalry base at Santarém. About 50 demonstrators quickly gathered outside the American embassy waving red flags and shouting slogans. As police watched, they attacked diplomatic cars parked outside, pasted posters on the walls and splashed the walls with red paint.

One teenager was raised on the shoulders of another to paint a red swastika on the United States emblem. "The police are just standing around watching them," a Briton at the scene said. "They are not doing anything." A United Press International photographer who tried to take pictures was threatened with violence.

It was the first time a demonstration had been launched against the embassy without the building being surrounded by military security forces for protection. The posters said one of the "fascists" detained by the First Light Artillery Regiment was Senior Rui Pena, a director of the right-of-centre Social Democratic Centre Party. This regiment, stationed near Lisbon airport, was the target of a coup attempt by right-wing military officers in March. Diplomats describe it as the most left-wing military unit in the country.

The posters urged the public to come into the streets to demand the arrest of Major Jaime Neves, the commander of the commandos stationed in the suburb of Amadora, and Captain Salgueiro Maia, of the armoured cavalry school in Santarém, north of the capital. Diplomats said these two men were among the decreasing number of moderate officers remaining in the rolling Armed Forces Movement (MFA).

The 240 leading members of the MFA began arriving in Lisbon today to discuss the creation of a Cuban-style people's movement and a revolutionary tribunal to try political crimes. Military sources said these moves, if approved, could provoke the resignation of some moderate officers.

The officers and men serving in the movement's assembly will officially open their conference tomorrow at a naval base identified with the MFA's radical wing across the Tagus river from Lisbon.—UPI.

Agenda. They were meeting today alone, while two groups of experts met separately, one on the Aegean and the other on "bilateral problems", presumably Cyprus.

The Rome talks may lead to a summit meeting in Brussels later this month between Mr. Constantine Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, and Mr. Suleiman Demirel, the Turkish leader. Both will be in Brussels for a NATO summit.

Progress in Rome could also encourage negotiations resuming in Vienna on June 5 between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities. In Nicosia, both President Makarios and Mr. Glafkos Clerides, his deputy, have told Greek Cypriot refugees from the Turkish occupied north that there can be no agreement on the Greek-Turkish dispute on the island.

They began three days of talks yesterday, representing the first high level contacts between the two countries in six months. Their decision came after a productivity agreement last October which has given sufficient stability to the port for the shipping conferences of Brazil and the River Plate to remove their surcharges altogether and for those of India-Pakistan-Banladesh, the Far East, and Ceylon to reduce theirs.

Mr. Page, whose company lost £2,500,000 in 1973, the last recorded year of trading, remains cautious in his optimism: "I could not make any forecast for the next set of financial results because our own local improvements have coincided with the general downturn in world trade," he said. "But now that we have got a reputation for having got over our labour troubles we just hope that this stability will remain."

French are satisfied with Teng visit result

From Richard Wigg
Paris, May 16
China is waiting to see the results of the commercial exploration of Concorde before deciding on taking up its option on the Anglo-French supersonic aircraft, M. Chirac, the Prime Minister, said yesterday. He was seeing off Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping, the Chinese First Deputy Minister, at Orly airport.

President Giscard d'Estaing, accompanied by M. Chirac, is to make a return visit to China next year, Mr. Chirac told reporters. More frequent political discussions between the two governments and the setting up of a joint economic commission to develop trade are the two chief results of Mr. Teng's six-day visit which ended, however, without any formal communiqué.

The political consultations are not to be institutionalized. They will begin with discussions in Paris between Mr. Chiao Kuan-hua, the Chinese Foreign Minister, and M. Sauvagnargues, his French colleague, next autumn before the opening of the United Nations General Assembly. Mr. Sauvagnargues will then visit Peking before the end of the year.

"We have agreed that it will be useful for our two foreign ministers to meet more frequently to discuss the situation of the world where its evolution often gives us common worries," M. Chirac said.

Mr. Teng's visit had brought welcome Chinese support for the construction of Europe and for French efforts towards creating a new economic world order between the industrialized countries and the producers of raw materials, M. Chirac went on.

China is, however, not expected to attend an international energy conference which the French now hope will be resumed. The French are well satisfied with the political results of the visit. They have lavished attention on Mr. Teng, conscious that France has been singled out by Peking for distinction among the European countries. But they are also emphasizing privately that they do not see eye to eye with the Chinese over Europe as a kind of "war machine" against the Soviet Union.

After a heavy attack on the Russians in his banquet speech at the opening of the visit, Mr. Teng has judged it wiser not to return to the subject again. Just before Mr. Teng left, M. Sauvagnargues said that France's close and friendly relations with the Soviet Union were not in doubt.

Protection but visible police activity in Oslo indicates that the security measures are much more extensive. The trial of members of the Baader-Meinhoff group is due to start in West Germany on Wednesday, and it is believed the group is planning to seize hostages to be bargained for the freedom of the accused. Sweden is a target because the Swedish Government handed over to the West German authorities Baader-Meinhoff terrorists who held members of the West German Embassy in Stockholm hostage in the recent terrorist operation there.

Norway is relatively easy to enter, because of the "passport union" between the Nordic countries which allows travel without a passport. Further, one non-Nordic passport holders enter one of the Nordic countries, subsequent passport control between the Nordic countries is very lenient, usually non-existent. There has lately been some tightening up but the border between Norway and Sweden is still almost as open as the border between England and Scotland.

Police have been on full alert since yesterday. As a precaution against possible terrorist operations, a special police unit is in existence consisting of top marksmen specially trained for counter-terrorist operations.

These days you can hardly expect a fire to buy you one lunch, let alone two. But in fact, we offer a two-course luncheon at The Wellington for between £2.50 and £3.75 inclusive, depending on which of a dozen main courses you choose.

The Patio which adjoins The Wellington is a handy place to meet for a pre-lunch drink. At 2.00, The Wellington's luxurious comfort and imaginative food, cooked the way the English have always liked it, will make you feel part of a more gracious era. Especially since our prices are so old-fashioned, too.

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vern plan for w bridge

By Young
Staff Reporter

Plan of the Severn Gorge, regarded as the birth of the industrial revolution, to be published by the Development Corporation.

At Coalbrookdale, in the gorge, Abraham Darby succeeded in smelting iron out of coal, thus it is said, altering the course of history. By the nineteenth century the gorge had become a step towards a unique industrial complex.

Mr. Hulbert, a visitor in the gorge, described it as "the most dramatic district in the country, with its ironworks, forges, boat building, and the great furnaces, and the river actively employed for cargoes, while the hundreds of busy workers are assiduously engaged with the heat and driving furnace and enveloped in thickest and incessant dust, are all so happy."

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Mersey docks peace brings back the liners

The news that an £8m passenger ship, with accommodation for 400 and her destinations Spain, Madeira and the Canaries, will be operating from Liverpool this year has lifted the hearts of the thousands on Merseyside who have been in their river for nearly 10 years.

The introduction from October of winter cruises from Liverpool in the Spanish-owned Montserrat may not quite replace the glamour and excitement of first-class passenger steamers being hustled across riverside stations by reamings of porters; or bring back the elegant travelling ladies and gentlemen dining their last dinner ashore in the main restaurant of the Adelphi Hotel, a replica of a Czar's dining saloon.

Nevertheless, it is being regarded here as one of several encouraging signs that the port of Liverpool may be recovering from a depressing downward slide which many date back to the last sailings of the faithful Canadian Pacific liners in the 1960s.

From that time on, it seemed to many observers and lovers of the Merseyside scene, Liverpool fell into a decline, first with the dockers earning an appalling reputation for labour troubles and then with the closure of the south dock system. That meant one could no longer enjoy, from the public benches on the pierhead, the free show of great ships passing to and fro and mooring at Princes landing stage.

With the departure of Cunard to Southampton and the eventual reduction of Canadian Pacific services to the occasional immigrant ship, the Mersey was left with only the Dublin, Belfast and Isle of Man ferries carrying passengers.

Now officials of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company are pointing to three significant improvements. The first, the re-introduction of passenger sailing by the Spanish Asmar line, is in commercial terms a relatively small one. The line is already operating two ships on mixed passenger-cargo services to northern Spain and the Azores, and a third, the Asmar, is due to arrive at Liverpool this week.

The dockers, once the most militant group in British industry (there are now only 7,500 of them, compared with more than 17,000 in the 1960s) not only settled for a wage increase within the terms of the social contract but agreed to defer a dispute over a new undergarment railway system.

The other improvements which Mr. J. J. Page, chairman of the Mersey company, and his colleagues are making known at sales missions are the recent pay settlement by the dockers within the terms of the social contract and the fact that five international shipping conferences have either removed or reduced surcharges imposed on customers using Liverpool because of the previous unreliability of the port.

Regional report

John Chartres

She will, however, be a very welcome occasional sight of enthusiasts who still take lunchtime trips with sandwiches and binoculars on the 4p ferries to the Wirral shore. The ferries themselves are threatened with closure as a result of an underground railway system.

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OVERSEAS

Thai demonstrators insist on apology from President Ford

From Bruce Palling
Bangkok, May 18

Students protesting against America's use of its bases in Thailand to recover the cargo ship Mayaguez from the Cambodians, continued their demonstration outside the United States Embassy in Bangkok for the second day. By nightfall, the crowd had thinned to about 700, but there was no indication when the rally would be called off.

The organizers have said the demonstration will go on until President Ford issues a public apology for ignoring Thai Government demands that the bases should not be used in the rescue operation. More than 1,000 Marines passed through the bases and American aircraft from Thailand bombed Cambodian installations and naval vessels.

A 10 ft effigy of Uncle Sam was placed on the embassy gates and burnt this afternoon, but the general atmosphere of the demonstration is orderly and non-violent. The police have cordoned off the road passing the embassy and the demonstrators have put up a striped marquee across the street for protection against the sporadic monsoon rains, which have just started. As is the case in any prolonged gathering in Thailand, a noodle and soft drink vendors have set up stalls, and last night a rock band provided entertainment.

Both the demonstrators and Major-General Chachai, the Foreign Minister, have said the Thai ambassador to the United States, who is being recalled for consultations, may not return to Washington unless an official apology is forthcoming. Observers in Bangkok doubt that the ambassador will be away for very long, but it is obvious that the Thai Government is less than satisfied with Dr Kissinger's explanation of the unauthorized American action.

The Government's call for a review of all treaties and agreements with the United States may not produce any immediate changes, but Foreign Ministry

sources say the review will be a valuable opportunity for examining detail the myriad "understandings" and commitments of the past 25 years, many of which are considered outdated.

One interesting refinement of the Government's position on the withdrawal of all United States military personnel and the closure of the four remaining air bases by next March, was provided in the last line of the memorandum sent to Washington expressing Thailand's displeasure with the American action.

Until now, the 12-month withdrawal period had always been qualified by a rider saying the time frame ultimately depended on the security situation in the region, meaning Indo-China. This clause has now been dropped.

Meanwhile, a delegation from the new administration in Saigon has ended its talks with the Thai Government on the return of the remaining 50 or so aircraft flown to the U-Tapao air base late last month by fleeing South Vietnamese pilots just before the surrender of the former Government.

Other issues such as the repatriation of the thousands of Vietnamese who have been in north-east Thailand for more than 20 years and the taking over of the former Saigon Government's embassy in Bangkok, were also discussed. No statement was issued after the talks.

Vietnam, May 18.—Americans detained in the southern Laotian town of Savannakhet sent two radio messages to the United States embassy in Vietnam today assuring officials that they are safe and well.

The 12 Americans, mostly staff of the United States aid mission and their families, have been confined to their houses since a student takeover of the town on Wednesday. Although the Americans, and six other foreigners, were unharmed, the United States embassy has been pressed to hear from them for more than 36 hours until this morning.—AP.

Congress votes money to help refugees

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, May 18

The programme for resettling Indo-Chinese refugees in the United States, which had run into serious delays in the past three weeks, ought now to speed up again. Congress has passed legislation giving the Government \$405m (£176m) for the refugees.

There are 126,989 refugees in all, according to the Defence Department's latest count. Of these, 16,811 have been resettled in the United States and are no longer a problem. 44,635 are in camps in California, Arkansas and Florida and 60,473 are in camps on various Pacific islands, mostly on Guam. The remainder are still on their way to Guam, mainly from the Philippines and Singapore.

A few of these refugees are being taken in by Australia, Canada and France. The American authorities hope that between 10,000 and 20,000 will eventually go to other countries. The rest will settle in the United States.

Senator George McGovern added an amendment to the refugee aid Bill as it passed through the Senate yesterday, providing that the Government will repatriate any Vietnamese who decide that they want to go home. A number of them have already indicated that they will do so.

There are two immediate practical problems facing the American authorities: the health of people living in tents and the weather on Guam. Sick refugees have been sent to hospitals near their camps, but health officials fear that unless people observe stringent hygienic precautions, infectious diseases could spread rapidly.

There is also the climate: both Fort Pendleton in California and Fort Chafee in Arkansas are colder than Saigon, and many refugees suffer from the relative cold.

The weather on Guam is a more serious matter. The seasons of tropical storms is due to begin soon, and the 48,000 people living in tents on the island are exposed to the worst of it.



A soldier of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola brandishes a sub-machinegun in a Lusaka demonstration.

Crisis of authority in Angola

Lisbon, May 18.—Portugal's chief representative in Angola has accused the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) of indiscriminately distributing arms to civilians and children.

General Antonio Silva

Cardoso, the Portuguese High Commissioner, was quoted by the independent Lisbon weekly newspaper *Expresso* as saying that the present situation in the West African territory could only lead to chaos.

Between 500 and 1,000 people are estimated to have been killed in fighting between the MPLA and the Zaire-based National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA). The FNLA blamed the violence on indiscipline youths, hastily armed by the MPLA.

The Portuguese High Commissioner said there was a crisis of authority in Angola, making it difficult for anyone to establish any kind of order, despite what the Portuguese military or the leaderships of the rival liberation movements might claim.

He said he considered the possibility of a general conflict breaking out in Angola highly improbable. If systematic looting and aggression broke out, all means would be justified to put it down, he said, including intervention by United Nations forces.—Reuter.

Washington hopes to widen scope of Nato

From Fred Emery
An attempt to get Nato governments to lift their sights beyond the confines of the Atlantic alliance and coordinate their approaches across the widest possible range of foreign policy is emerging as President Ford's theme for the Nato summit meeting in Brussels at the end of the month.

Dr Kissinger, Secretary of State, who left today for a week of European diplomatic business, will doubtless be preparing the way. He is aware it has all been tried before, and in vain, but the fillip given the Administration by its success in the Mayaguez rescue has made it more confident that the widest possible range of foreign policy is emerging as President Ford's theme for the Nato summit meeting in Brussels at the end of the month.

Dr Kissinger, Secretary of State, who left today for a week of European diplomatic business, will doubtless be preparing the way. He is aware it has all been tried before, and in vain, but the fillip given the Administration by its success in the Mayaguez rescue has made it more confident that the widest possible range of foreign policy is emerging as President Ford's theme for the Nato summit meeting in Brussels at the end of the month.

Thus the French boycott of the Nato conference at summit level is not being taken in Washington as the final word. The unexpected meeting arranged in Brussels between Mr Giscard d'Estaing and Mr Kissinger appears to have left a lingering hope that the French President will relent and attend the Nato conference.

For some time the conference has been planned as a psychological rallying of the West after a winter of reverses. A communiqué is already being drafted to make the affirmation of solidarity ring crisply and to the point.

But more is needed, and President Ford is depicted as planning to try getting everyone to break out of the Nato confines. The Middle East is mentioned specifically as an area where he might say the West must do better.

Washington is also thinking about a caucus of Nato members at the United Nations. There is not yet a proposal for a summit of States, but it is suggested that Nato governments ought not to shy away from being seen to be on the same side on non-Nato issues, or from harmonizing policies with each other. In short, the other Nato members are going to be asked whether, with Indo-China now behind America, they will

Mr Vorster invites W African leaders

From Michael Krippe
Cape Town, May 18

South Africa has invited President Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast and President Tolbert of Liberia to visit the Republic. Government sources here are confident that both West African leaders will take up the invitations quite soon.

The invitations result from the secret and unprecedented visits made by Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, to the Ivory Coast in September and to Liberia in February.

Until now the only black African leader to have visited South Africa has been President Banda of Malawi and a visit from either of the West African presidents would be a further dramatic advance for South Africa in the process of improving relations with the rest of the continent.

The fact that Mr Vorster last week confirmed his visit to the Ivory Coast is regarded here as a clear sign that President Houphouët-Boigny is prepared to withstand criticism from other African quarters and openly follow up the commitment of an Organisation of African Unity decision that no member states should deal unilaterally with Mr Vorster's government.

There is speculation here that the Ivory Coast may soon open its South Africa with landing rights and accept South African tourists. Trade links and the

Argentina steel chief shot dead

Rosario, Argentina, May 18.—

Four armed men broke into the house of the head of the steel industry in Rosario, shot him dead and fled. Police said the victim was shot in the back of the head and died instantly.

Political reasons were thought to lie behind the killing of Señor Joaquín Chiriz Leizaola, aged 40. The works is one of three in the area whose workers are on strike demanding the release of detained union leaders.—Reuter.

Mr Sadat welds Arab states into united front

From Paul Martin
Beirut, May 18

President Sadat of Egypt said at the end of his tour of four Arab states that he would be speaking for the "biggest majority" of Arab leaders when he meets President Ford in Salisbury.

Winding up his diplomatic mission with talks in Damascus with Mr Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Guerrilla leader, Mr Sadat said he had achieved full agreement in all his discussions.

His tour took him to Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan and Syria. He had undertaken it to weld a united Arab front in preparation for his Salisbury summit and to sound out his fellow Arab leaders so as to present Mr Ford with an overall Arab position on a Middle East Settlement.

"I wanted to put before them the complete picture," Mr Sadat told a press conference in Damascus. "I have their views and I think we have come to full agreement."

His week-long tour had resulted in a consolidation of Arab unity. With a smiling Mr Arafat at his side, Mr Sadat added that the Palestinians remained the "core" of the problem. Unless there was a solution to the Palestine problem there could be no real peace in the Middle East.

Clearly the tour was a success for Mr Sadat's diplomacy. He had already coordinated strategy with his main Arab ally, Saudi Arabia, and widened the regional support for his policy in talks with the Shah of Iran. He will see President Ford with the blessing of all his principal allies.

Mr Sadat said that in his Salisbury meeting he hoped to discover the results of Washington's reassessment of its Middle East policy. Only after that would it be known whether Dr Kissinger, the United States Secretary of State, would try to reactivate

his diplomatic efforts to fix Middle East settlement. The Egyptian leader also wanted to learn from Ford the effects of the con- nist Middle East situa- tion. Despite the collapse of most recent mission of Kissinger, Egypt has not faith in the United States ability to find a solution to Arab-Israeli problem.

Throughout his tour, Sadat had been saying the would ask Mr Ford what the United States intended to guarantee its security side pre-1967 borders or present ones which include story of three Arab com- He also emphasized that in new Israeli withdrawal troops, all three fronts st be taken into account.

It was over President Sa attempts to win a new I withdrawal in Sinai through Kissinger that his rela- with President Assad, his ally, became strained. ever, the Syrians appea- authorized him to : on their behalf in Salzb- Our Amman Correspo- writes: During his 48-hour to Jordan, President Sada- King Hussein in private : I have found in my tour, that ever before, the world listens to what w when we address it wit- voice of reason, and the world admires.

The King said that Jo stand would remain ruled determination to achieve ington's withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands and foremost from Jeru and to achieve recogniti the Arab Palestinian peo-

prepared before the war, said last year that the situation had bee the only intelligence submitted to the chief of the defence minister ar prime minister was that general staff's intell- branch.

It recommended the s ment of an expert who a regular Army man to w "Prin" activity in the in services.—Professor Yadin, a member of the c- sion, expressed regret in a paper interview last wee the recommendation has been implemented.

General to advise Israel Premier on intelligence

From Our Correspondent
Tel Aviv, May 18

Mr Rabin, the Israeli Prime Minister, today appointed a special adviser on intelligence as a safeguard against further mishaps such as the wrong assessment of Arab moves before the 1973 Yom Kippur war.

He announced the appointment in Jerusalem the appointment of Ze'evi, who had been a general staff officer during the six-day war in 1967, when Mr Rabin was Chief of Staff.

The Agrarian commission, which investigated the lack-of

preparation before the war, said last year that the situation had bee the only intelligence submitted to the chief of the defence minister ar prime minister was that general staff's intell- branch.

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Village children killed by blast after raid

Beirut, May 18.—Two chil- dren died in hospital, bringing the casualties of yesterday's bomb explosion at the south Lebanon border village of Air Bryun to nine dead and three wounded.

The victims, aged between 5 and 15 years, had found an 81 mm mortar shell from a recent Israeli shelling, and played with it. It went off, killing seven and wounding five at once.

At Bryun was raided by Israeli commandos twice in the past few days during a series of incursions into Lebanon.—AP.

School bombs dies from own grenade

Jerusalem, May 18.—Ar- blew himself up today, apparently attempting to a hand grenade into a s yard at the port of A northern Israel where ab students were exercising.

In a separate incident e today a 48-hour bomb explo- the Arab area of Jerusalem the walls of the Old City bomb caused no casualti- damage.

The latest violence came rash of bomb explosions y day when 22 people were d in three separate explo- on the Israel-occupied Bank of Jordan.—AP.

Mr Kosygin says talks on Middle East must resume

Tunis, May 18.—Mr Kosygin, the Soviet Prime Minister, ended his visit to Tunisia today by declaring that the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East should resume as soon as possible—and with the full participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

A joint communiqué issued at the end of his two-day visit said the Middle East remained "complicated and explosive" because of Israel's policies.

The communiqué added that the Geneva conference should include the PLO on an equal footing with the other participants. The crisis should be settled on a global scale, using the initiative of the Soviet Union, the Libyan news agency reported today. It said the in- tation was made by Mr Kosy- during his visit to Libya a week.—Reuter.

Vietnam and Cambodia now the war in Indo-China ended. The communiqué expressed support for en the "racist governments" South Africa and Rhodesia (Tunisia and the Soviet U- vashed to continue the reg- contacts between their countries and develop friendship between them. communiqué said they attac great importance to a fo coming visit to the Soviet Ur by President Bourguiba, Tunisian President.

Tripoli, May 18.—Colo Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, Mr Abdel-Salam Jalloud, Prime Minister, have accep- an invitation to the Soviet Union, the Libyan news agency reported today. It said the in- tation was made by Mr Kosy- during his visit to Libya a week.—Reuter.

Prince Sihanouk leaves for 'rest' in North Korea

Peking, May 18.—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's titular head of state, left here today for North Korea.

It was the Prince's first trip outside Peking since commu- nist Khmer Rouge forces ousted the American-backed admin- istration in Phnom Penh a month ago.

Prince Sihanouk, aged 52, who has lived here since he was overthrown in 1970, has left for what reliable foreign sources said would be a "rest" of about a month.—Reuter.

Refugees fear they will be sent back to Saigon

Satthap, Thailand, May 18.—

Six hundred Vietnamese refugees stranded on board two boats in the Thai port 150 miles southeast of Bangkok today handed an Agency France- Presse correspondent a desperate message—they fear Thailand is planning to ship them back to Saigon.

Many of the men, women and children confined to the two boats for the past 18 days say they will kill themselves rather than face a forced return home, the message said. Thai authorities have been supplying them with water and rice soup three times a day since they docked here 10 days ago, but have refused them permission to disembark and will not give them fuel to set sail for friendlier waters.

The message today said Thailand was planning to send them back to Saigon as part of negotiations with a delegation of South Vietnam's Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG), which came to Bangkok to demand the return of South Vietnamese ships and their occupants.

The 600 include many doctors, pharmacists and lawyers, some with foreign degrees. Agency France-Presse.

Visitors report political unrest in Hangchow

Peking, May 18.—Signs of political unrest in Hangchow were reported in Peking today by foreign visitors returning from the city.

They saw "hundreds and hundreds" of posters, most of which had been recently ripped down, and a large number of slogans covered by fresh white-wash. Strict security measures were being enforced. Security men and traffic police wore pistols or carried automatic rifles, an unusual sight in a Chinese city open to foreign visitors.

"It was evident right away that the atmosphere was quite out of the ordinary," one of the returning tourists said.

Hangchow had been closed to foreigners last winter for reasons that have not been made public.

The visitors said that they had been taken straight from Hangchow railway station to their hotel and placed under strict military surveillance. During their 24-hour stay, they had been taken to tourist sites well outside the city.

They also reported that Chinese hosts had seemed tense. A member of the city's Revolutionary Committee confirmed a poster campaign had been going on and that a number of leading officials had come under criticism.

The visitors also reported signs of a large-scale poster campaign in Nanking.—Agency France-Presse.

Woman climber conquers Mount Everest

Katmandu, May 18.—Mrs Junko Tabei, a Japanese housewife, aged 35, has become the first woman to climb Mount Everest. The Nepalese Foreign Ministry announced yesterday that she and a Sherpa guide had reached the summit of the 29,028 ft Himalayan peak.

The feat comes in International Women's Year, 25 years after the first conquest of Everest by Edmund Hillary and Sherpa Tensing.

Two more members of the British military expedition on Mount Nuptse have been killed, bringing the total killed during the assault to four. The last to die were Lieutenant David Brister and Rifleman Passang Tenzing, both aged 24. The expedition has now been abandoned.—Reuter.

Bomb at Athens office of ex-dictator's lawyer

From Our Correspondent
Athens, May 18

A bomb exploded early today at the office of Mr George Afanadoris, the lawyer acting for the former dictator, General Demetrios Ioannidis, and other protagonists of the military dictatorship who are facing criminal charges.

The explosion shattered the entrance to the office, broke glass and brought down plaster. Mr Afanadoris, who is the defence counsel for many members of the former junta, stood unsuccessfully for Parliament last November as a candidate of the extreme right. The bombing of his office came after the Council of Appeal Court judges had ordered penal proceedings in four more cases alleged offences during the dictatorship.

General Ioannidis, Mr George

Papadopoulos, his predecessor as dictator, and nine others have been in custody since January on charges of revolt and high treason. Proceedings on charges of complicity in high treason were initiated last month against 104 others who had served under the military regime as prime ministers, ministers and under-secretaries.

The Council of Appeal Court judges last week added to the growing list of prosecutions by ordering penal proceedings in four cases involving torture, manslaughter and causing serious bodily injuries.

In a number of cases involving complaints by private citizens, the Council of Appeal Court judges has overruled decisions of the Athens prosecution not to proceed.

OAS step nearer lifting its ban on Cuba trade

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, May 18

The Organization of American States (OAS) which is holding its annual assembly in Washington, D.C., today moved a step nearer to electing a new secretary-general and then moved one step further down the road to readmitting Cuba to the full rights of international trade.

The assembly finally voted on Saturday to appoint Mr Alejandro Orfila, Argentinian Ambassador to the United States, to succeed Mr Gale Plaza, of Ecuador. The secretary-general holds his post for five years. The runner up was Mr Victor Gomez Borges, Foreign Minister of the Dominican Republic.

The assembly approved, by a vote of 14 to four, with five abstentions, a declaration on

Cuba offered by Mexico and three other countries. America was among the abstainers.

The declaration paved the way to ending the trade boycott of Cuba and, in effect, approves in advance changes in the Rio treaty under which the embargo was first imposed 11 years ago.

Señor Carlos Rafael Rodríguez, the Cuban Deputy Prime Minister, arrived in London yesterday for a six-day official visit during which he will meet Mr Wilson, and Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary.

He will also sign an important trade agreement which could involve more than £100m and substantially increase trade between Britain and Cuba.

Jail sentence on Briton is suspended

The Ethiopian jail sentence on Mr Leslie Cramer, a re- dret British businessman and farmer passed last month for incit- ment through literature has been suspended, according to Addis Ababa radio.

It said the two-year sentence had been suspended for three years because of Mr Cramer's ill-health and advanced years. He is 69.

The special general court martial which sentenced Mr Cramer for attempting to undermine the structure of the Government had decided to release him on condition that he did not leave the country and paid a fine of 10,000 Ethiopian dollars (£2,300). The radio said Mr Cramer has lived in Ethiopia for 25 years.

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning the prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

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THE ARTS



Christer Holgersson and Lillemor Jonsson

James and the supernatural

John Percival

When Adgore Bourneville was in Paris with his new leading lady Lucile Grehn for the summer of 1834, he saw Tagliani dance *La Sylphide* at the Opéra. The choreographer must have decided before returning to Copenhagen that he would mount the ballet himself, because the day before travelling home he spent two francs 10 sous on a programme to remind himself of the scenario.

It seems, however, that the Danish Royal Theatre could not afford the fee charged by Schneitzboffer for his music used in Paris. To that happy chance we owe the shorter, livelier, more dramatic score commissioned from Herman Loevenskjold. He was only 20 when he wrote it, and regarded as highly promising, but he never again had such a success.

The ballet adapts readily to different stages. A reconstruction of the old French version

recently occupied the huge stage of the Paris Opéra with lavish decor and flying effects. I have seen Bourneville's *Sylphide* danced on a fit-up stage in an enormous ice rink, but also in tiny touring theatres. A small-scale production has the merit of focusing attention on the drama of James and the supernatural creature who tempts him away from his bride on their wedding day, on emotion rather than magic. Elms, Marianne von Rosen, responsible for the well remembered Raminor production of the *Sixties*, has mounted in this season the company she directs at the Stora Theatre in Gothenburg, which has a stage about the same size as Sadler's Wells.

There was no need of much amendment from her earlier version. She or her excellent designer, Anna Gisle, has had the bright idea that by moving the fireplace in Act I to a more central position, the audience can see the *Sylphide* fly up the chimney, thus preventing the frustration of people in side seats who wonder what caused the gasp of astonishment from others better placed.

The discovery of an old picture showing Hans Holten, a dancer in the corps de ballet, has been restored, and very pretty they look too.

The company runs to two complete casts in the leads. Lillemor Jonsson and Christer Holgersson, I would say, have the more romantic style, Edman Jones and Ulf Gadd the more dramatic. The problem of whether to have a man or a woman playing the witch Madge is solved by having one of each: Tadeusz Zlamal, slightly accentuating the role's frank and cheerful from Norberto dos Santos, dour and self-doubting from Gerald Schneider. But what is most impressive is the sense of conviction the whole company brings to the work.

They will have the chance to prove that quality to a new audience tomorrow when they open their first London season at the Wells. They have brought two programmes: another of their Bourneville productions, the less familiar *Napoli*, and a contemporary modern triple including *Pictures at an Exhibition*, *La Sylphide* and *La Fille du Roi*.

The same group provided the music also for this season's other major new production in Gothenburg, *A Girl's Story*, which I think may be the first three-act ballet to a pop score. Selected, with the musicians' blessing, from their published LPs, the score is varied and interesting enough to sustain a dramatic structure.

Van Rosen's choreography

uses a mixture of styles which, like the music, finds no embarrassment in going from sophisticated passages to others of naive, almost crude imagery. I am not sure that all her ideas become clear enough to the audience, but the touching simplicity of Lillemor Jonsson in the central role holds the work together.

She plays a girl from an ordinary family who, marrying a go-getter, finds herself jealous of his business life away from home, worried about his honesty and love, distressed by his domineering sexual attitudes. Unable to cope, she runs away, goes through a spell as a drop-out and ends up working in a factory.

A vision scene just before the epilogue shows the characters transformed into ideal figures, seems to suggest that if we would regard each other just as people instead of sexual or social types, life could be a lot happier. But the scene is bleak and offers no easy solutions.

There are several notable performances in the supporting roles: Gadd as the sick pig of a husband, Holgersson as the more gentle boy who comforts the heroine for a time, Charlotte Asserson in a stark solo among the dreamers, in the it is mainly a company work, sustained by real ensemble playing.

That is not invalidated even by the length and importance of the central role. It could have been presented as a star vehicle, but choreographer and dancer both appear more concerned with character than display. It is the truthfulness of Jonsson's playing that I most admired.

The same group provided the music also for this season's other major new production in Gothenburg, *A Girl's Story*, which I think may be the first three-act ballet to a pop score. Selected, with the musicians' blessing, from their published LPs, the score is varied and interesting enough to sustain a dramatic structure.

Van Rosen's choreography

Serenades and Instant Sunshine

Festival Weekend

Brighton

John Higgins

For the final evening of this year's festival Brighton followed the example of Glydebourne, 10 miles up the road, and spoke the interval with a 75-minute supper concert. Some of the Dome patrons obliged with a cash donation, but the Royal Pavilion gardens were fit only for the pigeons fluffing out their feathers against the cold mists that had been coming in all day from the sea.

Perhaps they should have looked more closely at the opening work in the concert of Mozart's serenades played by Pinchas Zuckerman and the English Chamber Orchestra. That was the *Serenata Notturna*, K239, which was written in 1776, for indoor performance.

The previous evening the queue waiting for tickets for *Maestro Lescart*, which William Mann reviewed last week,

which followed. When Karl Böhm recorded a few years back the divided off the scene quarter of violins, viola and double bass from the rest of the orchestra on the suggestion of the Mozart composer for two forces playing in separate rooms. Zuckerman and the ECO want for solists, and the answer is probably the more satisfactory.

The two other Salzburg serenades are open to virtuosos display. The K250 runs for about an hour and sometimes talks around the point, but the central rondo is a brilliant piece and Zuckerman responded to it with immense skill and relish. The pupils of the Master Classes he has been conducting all week should have been there, and probably they were.

The central Serenade, K203, received the most polished playing of a disarming evening with from the oboist, Richard Morgan. The ECO are in silky form at the moment.

It makes a cheerful aperitif to the two far more substantial serenades, in D, K203 and K250,

showed Brighton thirsty for opera. The cynics suggested that not much room was left in the stalls after the Welsh National's Orchestra had been accommodated, and indeed Mann can be performed effectively with smaller forces than this, but the production proved last year. Julian Smith took over the conducting from Richard Armstrong and made a great deal of Act II, where Maria Pellegrini came into her own as Manon after an overture by the orchestra and the subsequent intermezzo.

Manon patrons could have caught, at no further charge, most of the cabaret across the road and the Cora Exchange. *Instant Sunshine* was the impenetrable alibi for three medical consultants and Miles King of this page and several others. The style was friendly and witty, with a substantial dose of the lamented Bozo Dog Band. The words are sharp, but the music more incisive than the potted plants and mirrors of the Exchange provide. But the quartet had an exclusive: There's was the only sunshine of the weekend.

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'I saw Martin Bormann'

Aftermath

Martin Bormann and the Fourth Reich

By Ladislav Farago

(Hodder & Stoughton, £4.50)

The mystery of Martin Bormann is rather like the curious business of the Loch Ness Monster and the Abominable Snowman. No one is sure that the monster actually exists but from time to time absolutely irrefutable proof is produced, only to be amazingly refuted. Occasionally the thing is photographed whereupon it turns out to be a trick of the light or something else altogether. Despite the strenuous and continuing efforts of all sorts of sleuths no one has yet managed to produce a body and until someone does a certain scepticism is bound to surround all three.

Ladislav Farago now claims "that I saw Martin Bormann", though significantly he does not claim to have recognised him at the brief and unsatisfactory encounter. The only intelligible words "Bormann" uttered were (presumably in German, though we are not told this) "Dammit, don't you see I'm an old man? So why don't

you let me die in peace?" Mr Farago offers no description of Bormann's appearance beyond writing that he was "a little old man... with vacant eyes". No fingerprints, no photographs are produced to corroborate Mr Farago's impression that the little old man with the vacant eyes was actually the elusive Reichsleiter himself, and though he could be right I remain exceedingly dubious.

However, there is more to this long, confused and confusing book than the culminating confrontation—the various Bormann sightings are documented but Mr Farago is more interesting on relatively peripheral items such as the Nazi leanings of South American governments, and the involvement of the present Pope in helping Nazis to escape after the war.

Elsewhere he is grimly farcical. His description of secret agent named "Saul" trying to bed Bormann's alleged mistress the Bin Bun nightclub in Santiago is bad enough, but nothing compared to his account of a "supercop" called Erico who spots Bormann having a beer at the cafeteria of the local bus station after a totally unexpected tip-off from

two German Jewish refugees called Apfelbaum and Entler. Erico telephoned the café proprietor and got him to switch the man's beer bottle and glass. The fingerprints, of course, proved conclusively that the man was Bormann. Farago tells this story deadpan but earlier on he describes how the same man claimed to have shot the Auschwitz Doctor Mengele and the Gestapo chief Müller on the River Plate. Only subsequently did he discover that his victims were Brazilian construction workers on a smuggling spree.

All this is too much, and not helped by a tendency to indulge in highly coloured accounts of unwitnessed conversations, such as:

Turning to Huggett, he said "I think this gentleman needs the picture". He knew what the picture was—the dreaded torture instrument...

Perhaps the little old man with the vacant eyes really was Martin Bormann, but whether he was or not, I would be fascinated to know his reaction to the strange visitor at his bedside, and still more to the strange book he has written.

Tim Heald

MONDAY BOOK

David Hockney in Paris BBC 1

Michael Ratcliffe

"Le cirque David Hockney", announced the Musée des Arts Décoratifs in Paris last October, actually referring to two separate exhibitions, but enabling Colin Nears, the director of this Omnibus interview, to dispose of *A Bigger Splash* in one single, carefully held, shot. After the humourless and sententious lug thrown up by Jack Hazan's documentary fantasy, it was a relief to discover that Hockney, far from moping through Notting Hill with a bunch of unwanted tulips in his hand, is the same marvellously amused and unindulgently sane Bradfordian he has always been.

There was only one direct reference to the film as Hockney talked to Melvyn Bragg. He had added the first version of Peter Schlesinger gazing at the submerged figure in the swimming pool not because he was going through a massive emotional crisis but because he had got the angle of the pool wrong. The second version, about which the *Splash* went on so, was completed in two weeks, which made it, he said, the fastest picture he had ever done.

Mr Bragg conducted the interview in his more relaxed manner and Mr Nears, calling it simply *David Hockney in Paris*, punctuated the talk with lively bursts of Milland's music for *Le bouif sur le toit*. A wider selection of Hockney's work, from the early fan-pics

tures for Whitman and Gandhi to *Contrejour* in the French style (1974), was shown than ever before on television. We saw paintings that have become unfamiliar (the huge *Procession of Dignitaries in the Egyptian Style*); paintings long in progress (a double portrait of Wayne Sleep and George Lawson); and work that is about to appear (the designs for *The Rake's Progress* at Glyndebourne, crisply cross-hatched in pinks and greens, look ravishing). Gaiety, in the unusual sense, was fully restored to Mr Hockney as he was fully restored to us.

Sex was mentioned, though more by Mr Bragg than Mr Hockney. The witriest and most exposed of British painters since Augustus John is quite shy in front of the camera; he does not precisely blush, but he gives in a blushing kind of way. Why had he illustrated exclusively the homosexual poems of Cavafy? I did not intend to. I wanted to do some of the political poems too, but obviously I enjoyed drawing boys more than political situations and somehow I never got round to them. Was the pursuit of pleasure important for the resolution of his work? "It's difficult about pleasure and work because work is such an incredible pleasure." He did think a lot of his work was overtaken but the best thing about such fortune was that he could now devote all his time to something he really wanted to do: painting. There is only one thing for a painter to do with a bunch of tulips nobody else wants, and that's what he has done—painted them.

significant words and phrases in differing contexts, and each including a line of French—al structural aide to a composer. The setting accepts these aids not blindly but as incitement to bolder variations: similar textures more or less ornamented, new textures to old notes, a contrast of speed with a remembered texture. In this performance the choral music was rather swamped at times (a bigger burst of Milland's music for *Le bouif sur le toit*), and Holloway is in any case destined to write music for a great choral festival, and surely something operatic), but the vocal writing, elaborate and sometimes virtuosic, is greatly distinguished and effective, especially in the duets for male and female alto voices together—an excellent idea. The orchestral interludes are sharply defined and projected in chamber orchestral terms; they would suffer from larger orchestral setting.

Mr Mats conducted a spirited premiere in which the instrumentalists of the London Sinfonietta distinguished themselves in pointed articulation (Patricia Ciani (alto), James Bowden (tenor) often reliant on countertenor blue notes), and David Johnston (tenor).

London Sinfonietta Queen Elizabeth Hall

William Mann

Robin Holloway has been emerging for some time as a new, pronounced creative talent in music for voice and orchestra. The first work of his that I heard (and found impressive) was a large orchestral piece, but since then he has concentrated on setting poetry, not in avant garde idiom but in exploratory, formally unconventional and usually imaginative fashion. Progressive composers nowadays treat poetry in cavalier manner, for glossolalia rather than semantic effect; Holloway chooses poems which themselves suggest new musical constructions. So it is with *Surface Full of Clouds*, a big cantata for soloists, chorus and orchestra, tailored for the London Sinfonietta which commissioned it and gave the first performance on Friday on South Bank under Eduardo Mata, a Mexican guest-conductor.

Holloway's text is by Wallace Stevens, by now a major poet in our ears. The work consists of five short cantos, each a variation, or a development, or altered recapitulation, of the first one, bringing back

This notice is reprinted from Saturday's later editions.

Fulkerson/Montague Wigmore Hall

Paul Griffiths

The American trombonist James Fulkerson displayed his powers as a soloist in a varied programme earlier in the year. On Saturday night he returned with Stephen Montague, his partner in a regular trombone-piano duo, with a surprisingly large repertoire of solo and duet pieces, with and without electronic accompaniment. The programme was of quality; perhaps composers will do something about that when the duo's performing capabilities become more widely known.

Richard Orton has made a start with his *Ambience*, which was much the best piece on the programme. Written for bass trombone and tape, it moved cogently through a range of gentle haunting charm to Mr Montague's flute-playing, echoing through a tape-delay system, but it was by no means enough.

There was a good deal less imagination in other works written for these performers; some composers evidently see the trombone as little more than a machine for making big, loud noises. That does not apply to Richard David Hames, whose *A solis ortus cardine* was attractive enough to make one prepared to grapple with its intricacies at another hearing; nor to Sergio Cerveri, whose *Raga I* used the instrument's subtlety in and against a slowly changing electronic backdrop. It does apply, however, to Mr Montague's *Ambush*, where the title promised more excitement than was heard. There was a sort of gentle haunting charm to Mr Montague's flute-playing, echoing through a tape-delay system, but it was by no means enough.

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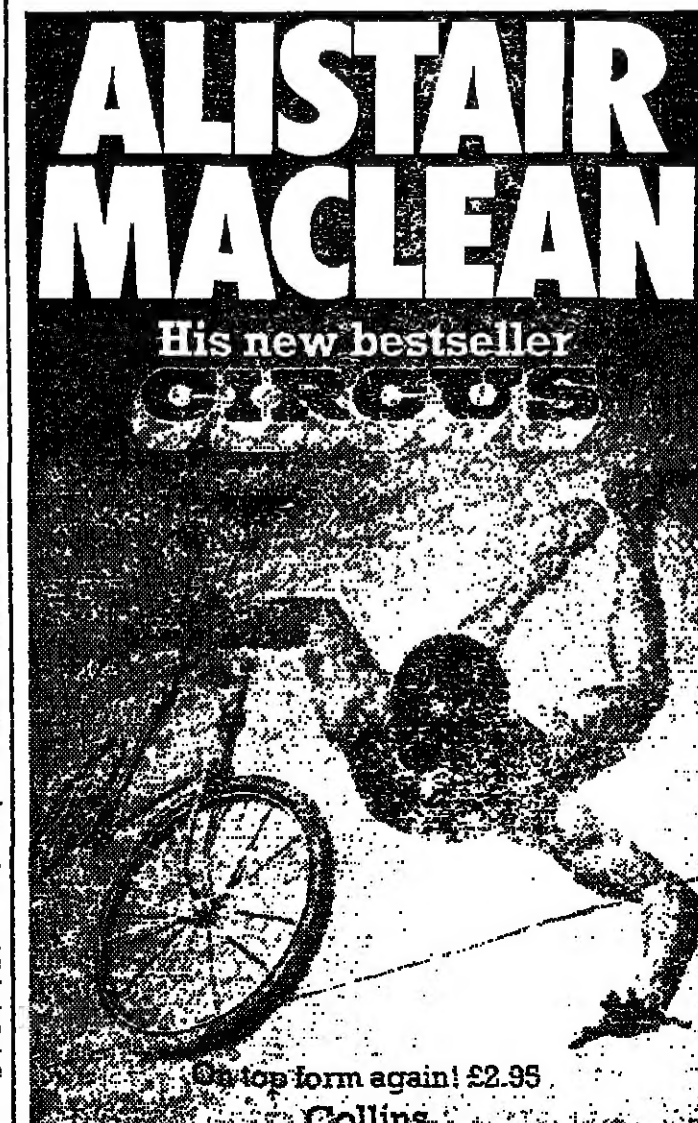
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His new bestseller

ALISTAIR MACLEAN

His new bestseller

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SPORT

Tennis

Proisy emerges from 'the long shadows' into a bright new day

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Manuel Orantes and Patrick Proisy, from Granada and Normandy respectively, will contest the men's singles final of the British hard court tennis championships, sponsored by Coca-Cola, at Bournemouth today. Persistent rain has washed the tournament into an extra day.

Orantes and Proisy had both won their four matches without conceding a set. But Orantes did not have to beat Taylor, who retired, and Proisy benefited from the retirement of Gistort and the disqualification of Nastase. This, incidentally, has had a sequel. Michael Gibson, who earned much respect, especially among players, by his decision to disqualify Nastase, has accepted an invitation to referee a Davis Cup tie for the first time: that between France and Yugoslavia in Paris next weekend.

Orantes beat Vilas 6-2, 6-2, and Proisy defeated Parun 6-4, 6-1. Orantes is the kind of man who wakes up happy and never gets cross. He also looks strong enough to wrestle with bulls. Yet behind the gentle nature and the muscles is a player with a formidable talent and touch. His confidence is high, his form sharp. He keeps reaching for his ball. He has not yet played with a Wimbledon because he will not have time for the grass-court preparation he reckons he needs.

Yesterday his anticipation was acute and his touch so sure that

he made drop-shots look easy. His game was imaginative, yet almost flawless in its ball control. He made Vilas look little more than a foil. Vilas had trouble pushing off the mark (he finds Bournemouth's clay slippery) and consequently, as he said later, was often still moving when he hit the ball. If a man's footwork is wrong his timing is seldom right.

Two years ago Proisy, who is so outrageously handsome that he looks like a refugee from a film, made a decisive Davis Cup match against Kallikis, of the Soviet Union, whom he was expected to beat. For two years I have been playing without confidence. In that time he was also disconcerted by injury and failed to reach the final of an international tournament. At Bournemouth he has, as he puts it, emerged from "the long shadows".

Proisy was gently, tidily destructive—Tennismatic rather than Gallic in the phlegmatic precision of his counter-punching against Parun at the start of the match. The large New Zealand had a remarkable capacity for staying in rallies. He was not a player who would be out of his mind if he was not winning. He was not a player who would be out of his mind if he was not winning. He was not a player who would be out of his mind if he was not winning.

Janet Newberry, the first United States champion since Doris Hart in 1953, beat Vera Lutaieva 7-5, 6-3 in a women's final remarkable for its exciting fluctuations rather than the splendour of the American rankings. As juniors they had the same coach and now they play at the same club.



Manuel Orantes... on his way to victory at Bournemouth yesterday.

Women's singles

Final round

Miss L. Newberry (USA) beat Miss J. Lutaieva (USSR) 7-5, 6-3.

Women's doubles

Final round

Miss L. Newberry and Miss J. Lutaieva (USA) beat Miss J. Lutaieva and Miss J. Lutaieva (USSR) 7-5, 6-3.

Men's singles

Final round

Manuel Orantes (Spain) beat Patrick Proisy (France) 6-2, 6-2.

Men's doubles

Final round

Manuel Orantes and Patrick Proisy (Spain) beat Manuel Orantes and Patrick Proisy (France) 6-2, 6-2.

Mixed doubles

Final round

Miss L. Newberry and Miss J. Lutaieva (USA) beat Miss J. Lutaieva and Miss J. Lutaieva (USSR) 7-5, 6-3.

Men's singles

Final round

Manuel Orantes (Spain) beat Patrick Proisy (France) 6-2, 6-2.

Men's doubles

Final round

Manuel Orantes and Patrick Proisy (Spain) beat Manuel Orantes and Patrick Proisy (France) 6-2, 6-2.

Mixed doubles

Final round

Miss L. Newberry and Miss J. Lutaieva (USA) beat Miss J. Lutaieva and Miss J. Lutaieva (USSR) 7-5, 6-3.

Athletics



Bayi: chased hard to his world record mile.

Bayi leads all the way to mile record

By Neil Allen
Athletics Correspondent

Philbert Bayi of Tanzania, who only ditched what had long been expected of him when he clipped 0.1sec off the world mile record with 3min 51.5sec in Kingston, Jamaica over the weekend. The old record had stood to Jim Ryan, of the United States, since June 23, 1967 and Bayi's 1,500 metres record of 3min 52.5sec at the Commonwealth Games in Christchurch is conservatively worth under 3min 50sec for the full mile (1,609 metres).

On the Kingston track, which was the scene of the 1966 Commonwealth Games, Bayi took the lead straightaway, as usual, but with a more moderate opening pace than his custom, passing 440 yards in 55.5sec and 880 yards in 1min 26.5sec. But this comparatively relaxed approach meant that Bayi was able to hold off a counter-attack on the final circuit and still be fresh enough, just after, to run a lap of honour.

Bayi, who is hoped will race in the British Games at Crystal Palace on May 31, was chased home hard by the American, Martin Liquori, whose 3min 52.2sec as the table below shows makes him the fourth fastest mile runner. The little-known Irishman, Eamon Coghlan, finished third in 3min 53.1sec, while took 0.3sec off the European record Coghlan comes from Dublin and is now studying at Villanova University in the United States where he recently ran below four minutes for the mile on two successive days in a relay meeting in the European Championships in Rome last summer. He was entered in the 1,500 metres race, finishing seventh in 3min 52.6sec.

World's fastest miles

Rank	Name	Time
1	Philbert Bayi (Tanzania)	3:51.5
2	Jim Ryan (USA)	3:52.0
3	Eamon Coghlan (Ireland)	3:53.1
4	Martin Liquori (USA)	3:52.2
5	Steve Waddock (USA)	3:52.5
6	Steve Waddock (USA)	3:52.5
7	Steve Waddock (USA)	3:52.5
8	Steve Waddock (USA)	3:52.5
9	Steve Waddock (USA)	3:52.5
10	Steve Waddock (USA)	3:52.5

Other winners in Kingston:

100m: Steve Waddock (USA) 1:10.5
200m: Steve Waddock (USA) 2:22.5
400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 50.5
800m: Steve Waddock (USA) 1:55.5
1,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 3:52.5
3,200m: Steve Waddock (USA) 7:45.5
6,400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 15:35.5
12,800m: Steve Waddock (USA) 31:10.5
25,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 62:10.5
51,200m: Steve Waddock (USA) 124:10.5
102,400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 248:10.5
204,800m: Steve Waddock (USA) 496:10.5
409,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 992:10.5
819,200m: Steve Waddock (USA) 1,984:10.5
1,638,400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 3,968:10.5
3,276,800m: Steve Waddock (USA) 7,936:10.5
6,553,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 15,872:10.5
13,107,200m: Steve Waddock (USA) 31,744:10.5
26,214,400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 63,488:10.5
52,428,800m: Steve Waddock (USA) 126,976:10.5
104,857,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 253,952:10.5
209,715,200m: Steve Waddock (USA) 507,904:10.5
419,430,400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 1,015,808:10.5
838,860,800m: Steve Waddock (USA) 2,031,616:10.5
1,677,721,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 4,063,232:10.5
3,355,443,200m: Steve Waddock (USA) 8,126,464:10.5
6,710,886,400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 16,252,928:10.5
13,421,772,800m: Steve Waddock (USA) 32,505,856:10.5
26,843,545,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 65,011,712:10.5
53,687,091,200m: Steve Waddock (USA) 130,023,424:10.5
107,374,182,400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 260,046,848:10.5
214,748,364,800m: Steve Waddock (USA) 520,093,696:10.5
429,496,729,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 1,040,187,392:10.5
858,993,459,200m: Steve Waddock (USA) 2,080,374,784:10.5
1,717,986,918,400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 4,160,749,568:10.5
3,435,973,836,800m: Steve Waddock (USA) 8,321,499,136:10.5
6,871,947,673,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 16,642,998,272:10.5
13,743,895,347,200m: Steve Waddock (USA) 33,285,996,544:10.5
27,487,790,694,400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 66,571,993,088:10.5
54,975,581,388,800m: Steve Waddock (USA) 133,143,986,176:10.5
109,951,162,777,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 266,287,972,352:10.5
219,902,325,555,200m: Steve Waddock (USA) 532,575,944,704:10.5
439,804,651,110,400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 1,065,151,889,408:10.5
879,609,302,220,800m: Steve Waddock (USA) 2,130,303,778,816:10.5
1,759,218,604,441,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 4,260,607,557,632:10.5
3,518,437,208,883,200m: Steve Waddock (USA) 8,521,215,115,264:10.5
7,036,874,417,766,400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 17,042,430,230,528:10.5
14,073,748,835,532,800m: Steve Waddock (USA) 34,084,860,461,056:10.5
28,147,497,671,065,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 68,169,720,922,112:10.5
56,294,995,342,131,200m: Steve Waddock (USA) 136,339,441,844,224:10.5
112,589,990,684,262,400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 272,678,883,688,448:10.5
225,179,981,368,524,800m: Steve Waddock (USA) 545,357,767,376,896:10.5
450,359,962,737,049,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 1,090,715,534,753,792:10.5
900,719,925,474,099,200m: Steve Waddock (USA) 2,181,431,069,507,584:10.5
1,801,439,850,948,198,400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 4,362,862,139,015,168:10.5
3,602,879,701,896,396,800m: Steve Waddock (USA) 8,725,724,278,030,336:10.5
7,205,759,403,792,793,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 17,451,448,556,060,672:10.5
14,411,518,807,585,587,200m: Steve Waddock (USA) 34,902,897,112,121,344:10.5
28,823,037,615,171,174,400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 69,805,794,224,242,688:10.5
57,646,075,230,342,348,800m: Steve Waddock (USA) 139,611,588,448,485,376:10.5
115,292,150,460,684,697,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 279,223,176,896,970,752:10.5
230,584,300,921,369,389,200m: Steve Waddock (USA) 558,446,353,793,941,504:10.5
461,168,601,842,738,778,400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 1,116,892,707,587,883,008:10.5
922,337,203,685,477,556,800m: Steve Waddock (USA) 2,233,785,415,175,766,016:10.5
1,844,674,407,370,955,113,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 4,467,570,830,351,532,032:10.5
3,689,348,814,741,910,227,200m: Steve Waddock (USA) 8,935,141,660,703,064,064:10.5
7,378,697,629,483,820,454,400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 17,870,283,321,406,128,128:10.5
14,757,395,258,967,640,908,800m: Steve Waddock (USA) 35,740,566,642,812,256,256:10.5
29,514,790,517,935,281,817,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 71,481,133,285,624,512,512:10.5
59,029,581,035,870,563,635,200m: Steve Waddock (USA) 142,962,266,571,249,025,024:10.5
118,059,162,071,741,127,268,400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 285,924,533,142,498,050,048:10.5
236,118,324,143,482,254,536,800m: Steve Waddock (USA) 571,849,066,284,996,100,096:10.5
472,236,648,286,964,509,073,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 1,143,698,132,569,992,200,192:10.5
944,473,296,573,929,018,147,200m: Steve Waddock (USA) 2,287,396,265,139,984,400,384:10.5
1,888,946,593,147,858,036,294,400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 4,574,792,530,279,968,800,768:10.5
3,777,893,186,295,716,072,588,800m: Steve Waddock (USA) 9,149,585,060,559,937,601,536:10.5
7,555,786,372,591,432,137,177,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 18,299,170,121,119,875,203,072:10.5
15,111,572,745,182,864,274,355,200m: Steve Waddock (USA) 36,598,340,242,239,750,406,144:10.5
30,223,145,490,365,728,548,710,400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 73,196,680,484,479,500,812,288:10.5
60,446,290,980,731,457,097,420,800m: Steve Waddock (USA) 146,393,360,968,959,001,624,576:10.5
120,892,581,961,462,914,194,841,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 292,786,721,937,918,003,249,152:10.5
241,785,163,922,925,828,389,683,200m: Steve Waddock (USA) 585,573,443,875,836,006,498,304:10.5
483,570,327,845,851,656,779,366,400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 1,171,146,887,751,672,012,996,608:10.5
967,140,655,691,703,313,558,732,800m: Steve Waddock (USA) 2,342,293,775,503,344,025,993,216:10.5
1,934,281,311,383,406,627,117,465,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 4,684,587,551,006,688,051,986,432:10.5
3,868,562,622,766,813,254,234,931,200m: Steve Waddock (USA) 9,369,175,102,013,376,103,972,864:10.5
7,737,125,245,533,626,508,469,862,400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 18,738,350,204,026,752,207,945,728:10.5
15,474,250,491,067,253,017,939,724,800m: Steve Waddock (USA) 37,476,700,408,053,504,415,891,456:10.5
30,948,500,982,134,506,035,879,449,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 74,953,400,816,107,008,831,782,912:10.5
61,897,001,964,269,012,071,759,899,200m: Steve Waddock (USA) 149,906,801,632,214,016,163,565,824:10.5
123,794,003,928,538,024,143,519,798,400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 299,813,603,264,428,032,327,131,648:10.5
247,588,007,857,076,048,287,039,596,800m: Steve Waddock (USA) 599,627,206,528,856,064,654,263,296:10.5
495,176,015,714,152,096,574,079,193,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 1,199,254,413,057,712,129,308,526,592:10.5
990,352,031,428,304,192,114,838,387,387,200m: Steve Waddock (USA) 2,398,508,826,115,424,258,617,053,184:10.5
1,980,704,062,856,608,384,229,676,774,774,400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 4,797,017,652,230,848,517,234,106,368:10.5
3,961,408,125,713,216,768,459,353,549,548,800m: Steve Waddock (USA) 9,584,035,304,461,696,102,468,212,736:10.5
7,922,816,251,426,433,536,918,707,099,097,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 19,168,070,608,923,392,204,936,425,472:10.5
15,845,632,502,852,867,073,837,418,198,195,200m: Steve Waddock (USA) 38,336,141,217,846,784,409,872,850,944:10.5
31,691,265,005,705,734,147,675,636,396,390,400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 76,672,282,435,693,568,819,745,701,888:10.5
63,382,530,011,411,468,295,351,272,792,780,800m: Steve Waddock (USA) 153,344,564,871,387,137,639,491,403,761,776:10.5
126,765,060,022,822,936,590,702,545,585,561,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 306,689,129,742,774,275,278,982,807,523,552:10.5
253,530,120,045,645,873,181,405,091,171,163,200m: Steve Waddock (USA) 613,378,259,485,548,550,557,965,765,047,104:10.5
507,060,240,091,291,746,362,810,182,342,326,400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 1,226,756,518,971,097,101,113,931,531,531,008:10.5
1,014,120,480,182,583,492,725,624,684,684,684,800m: Steve Waddock (USA) 2,453,513,037,942,194,202,227,863,062,062,016:10.5
2,028,240,960,365,166,985,451,249,369,369,369,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 4,917,026,075,884,388,404,455,726,124,124,128:10.5
4,056,481,920,730,333,970,902,498,738,738,738,400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 9,834,052,151,768,776,808,911,452,248,248,256:10.5
8,112,963,841,460,667,941,805,997,477,477,477,200m: Steve Waddock (USA) 19,668,104,303,537,553,617,822,494,494,512:10.5
16,225,927,682,921,334,883,611,995,954,954,954,400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 39,336,208,607,075,107,235,644,948,948,960:10.5
32,451,855,365,842,668,767,223,991,909,909,909,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 78,672,417,214,154,214,471,289,897,897,920:10.5
64,903,710,731,685,337,534,447,983,819,819,819,200m: Steve Waddock (USA) 157,344,834,428,308,428,942,578,735,735,744:10.5
129,807,421,463,370,674,068,895,967,639,639,639,400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 314,689,668,856,616,856,185,147,471,471,488:10.5
259,614,842,926,741,341,737,771,737,771,737,771,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 629,379,337,713,233,713,374,343,942,942,976:10.5
519,229,685,853,482,683,463,543,543,543,543,543,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 1,258,758,675,426,466,426,748,687,884,884,952:10.5
1,038,459,371,705,965,366,927,087,087,087,087,087,200m: Steve Waddock (USA) 2,517,517,350,852,932,932,149,377,771,771,904:10.5
2,076,918,743,411,930,733,854,174,174,174,174,174,400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 5,035,034,701,705,865,865,298,754,754,754,816:10.5
4,153,837,486,823,861,467,708,348,348,348,348,348,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 10,070,069,403,411,731,731,597,509,509,509,632:10.5
8,307,674,973,727,723,934,416,696,696,696,696,696,800m: Steve Waddock (USA) 20,140,138,806,823,463,463,119,019,019,019,264:10.5
16,615,349,947,455,447,868,832,139,139,139,139,139,400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 40,280,277,613,726,926,926,238,038,038,038,528:10.5
33,230,699,894,910,895,736,177,278,278,278,278,278,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 80,561,355,227,453,853,456,476,076,076,076,1056:10.5
66,461,399,789,821,781,472,354,354,354,354,354,354,800m: Steve Waddock (USA) 161,122,710,454,907,706,912,952,152,152,152,2112:10.5
132,922,799,579,642,362,944,708,708,708,708,708,708,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 322,245,420,909,814,414,144,190,304,304,304,4224:10.5
265,845,599,159,284,724,188,141,141,141,141,141,141,200m: Steve Waddock (USA) 644,490,841,819,628,828,288,608,608,608,8448:10.5
531,691,198,318,568,376,376,376,376,376,376,376,400m: Steve Waddock (USA) 1,288,981,683,639,256,656,576,121,616,121,616,16896:10.5
1,063,382,396,637,136,752,752,752,752,752,752,752,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 2,577,963,367,278,512,131,153,243,243,243,33792:10.5
2,126,764,793,274,272,150,150,150,150,150,150,150,800m: Steve Waddock (USA) 5,155,926,734,556,024,262,306,486,486,486,67584:10.5
4,253,529,586,548,544,300,300,300,300,300,300,300,600m: Steve Waddock (USA) 10,311,853,469,112,048,524,612,972,972,972,135168:10.5
8,507,059,173,097,088,600,600,600,600,600,600,600,800m: Steve Waddock (USA) 20,623,706,938,224,100,124,124,124,124,124,124,124,200m: Steve Waddock (USA) 41,247,413,876,

Curragh result franks 2,000 Guineas form

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that it had been no true test of stamina, Peter Walwyn immediately confirmed that Grundy would take his chance in the Derby as a second attempt. Eddery subsequently confirmed his intention of being in the saddle, even though Grundy is just one of four possible runners at the head of the field.

Surviving the strength in depth of his Derby challenge, Walwyn named as other possible Red Runners the 10/11 shot, *William Lawrence Centenary*, *Trophy* at Nottingham on Tuesday. No Alimony, who turns out at 10/11, is also a possibility. *Predominate Snakes*, 3/10 *Conso*, who made every yard of the running to beat Harry Harriet in the Derby, is a Whip at the Curragh on Friday.

I agree with the choice of *William Lawrence Centenary* as the best Derby prospect of the quarter. He is a horse of considerable class and his pedigree does not detract from his strong pool of

RESULT: Grundy 10/11 fav.; 2, 10/11; 3, 10/11; 4, Mark Anthony 10/11; 5, 10/11; 6, 10/11; 7, 10/11; 8, 10/11; 9, 10/11; 10, 10/11; 11, 10/11; 12, 10/11; 13, 10/11; 14, 10/11; 15, 10/11; 16, 10/11; 17, 10/11; 18, 10/11; 19, 10/11; 20, 10/11; 21, 10/11; 22, 10/11; 23, 10/11; 24, 10/11; 25, 10/11; 26, 10/11; 27, 10/11; 28, 10/11; 29, 10/11; 30, 10/11; 31, 10/11; 32, 10/11; 33, 10/11; 34, 10/11; 35, 10/11; 36, 10/11; 37, 10/11; 38, 10/11; 39, 10/11; 40, 10/11; 41, 10/11; 42, 10/11; 43, 10/11; 44, 10/11; 45, 10/11; 46, 10/11; 47, 10/11; 48, 10/11; 49, 10/11; 50, 10/11; 51, 10/11; 52, 10/11; 53, 10/11; 54, 10/11; 55, 10/11; 56, 10/11; 57, 10/11; 58, 10/11; 59, 10/11; 60, 10/11; 61, 10/11; 62, 10/11; 63, 10/11; 64, 10/11; 65, 10/11; 66, 10/11; 67, 10/11; 68, 10/11; 69, 10/11; 70, 10/11; 71, 10/11; 72, 10/11; 73, 10/11; 74, 10/11; 75, 10/11; 76, 10/11; 77, 10/11; 78, 10/11; 79, 10/11; 80, 10/11; 81, 10/11; 82, 10/11; 83, 10/11; 84, 10/11; 85, 10/11; 86, 10/11; 87, 10/11; 88, 10/11; 89, 10/11; 90, 10/11; 91, 10/11; 92, 10/11; 93, 10/11; 94, 10/11; 95, 10/11; 96, 10/11; 97, 10/11; 98, 10/11; 99, 10/11; 100, 10/11; 101, 10/11; 102, 10/11; 103, 10/11; 104, 10/11; 105, 10/11; 106, 10/11; 107, 10/11; 108, 10/11; 109, 10/11; 110, 10/11; 111, 10/11; 112, 10/11; 113, 10/11; 114, 10/11; 115, 10/11; 116, 10/11; 117, 10/11; 118, 10/11; 119, 10/11; 120, 10/11; 121, 10/11; 122, 10/11; 123, 10/11; 124, 10/11; 125, 10/11; 126, 10/11; 127, 10/11; 128, 10/11; 129, 10/11; 130, 10/11; 131, 10/11; 132, 10/11; 133, 10/11; 134, 10/11; 135, 10/11; 136, 10/11; 137, 10/11; 138, 10/11; 139, 10/11; 140, 10/11; 141, 10/11; 142, 10/11; 143, 10/11; 144, 10/11; 145, 10/11; 146, 10/11; 147, 10/11; 148, 10/11; 149, 10/11; 150, 10/11; 151, 10/11; 152, 10/11; 153, 10/11; 154, 10/11; 155, 10/11; 156, 10/11; 157, 10/11; 158, 10/11; 159, 10/11; 160, 10/11; 161, 10/11; 162, 10/11; 163, 10/11; 164, 10/11; 165, 10/11; 166, 10/11; 167, 10/11; 168, 10/11; 169, 10/11; 170, 10/11; 171, 10/11; 172, 10/11; 173, 10/11; 174, 10/11; 175, 10/11; 176, 10/11; 177, 10/11; 178, 10/11; 179, 10/11; 180, 10/11; 181, 10/11; 182, 10/11; 183, 10/11; 184, 10/11; 185, 10/11; 186, 10/11; 187, 10/11; 188, 10/11; 189, 10/11; 190, 10/11; 191, 10/11; 192, 10/11; 193, 10/11; 194, 10/11; 195, 10/11; 196, 10/11; 197, 10/11; 198, 10/11; 199, 10/11; 200, 10/11; 201, 10/11; 202, 10/11; 203, 10/11; 204, 10/11; 205, 10/11; 206, 10/11; 207, 10/11; 208, 10/11; 209, 10/11; 210, 10/11; 211, 10/11; 212, 10/11; 213, 10/11; 214, 10/11; 215, 10/11; 216, 10/11; 217, 10/11; 218, 10/11; 219, 10/11; 220, 10/11; 221, 10/11; 222, 10/11; 223, 10/11; 224, 10/11; 225, 10/11; 226, 10/11; 227, 10/11; 228, 10/11; 229, 10/11; 230, 10/11; 231, 10/11; 232, 10/11; 233, 10/11; 234, 10/11; 235, 10/11; 236, 10/11; 237, 10/11; 238, 10/11; 239, 10/11; 240, 10/11; 241, 10/11; 242, 10/11; 243, 10/11; 244, 10/11; 245, 10/11; 246, 10/11; 247, 10/11; 248, 10/11; 249, 10/11; 250, 10/11; 251, 10/11; 252, 10/11; 253, 10/11; 254, 10/11; 255, 10/11; 256, 10/11; 257, 10/11; 258, 10/11; 259, 10/11; 260, 10/11; 261, 10/11; 262, 10/11; 263, 10/11; 264, 10/11; 265, 10/11; 266, 10/11; 267, 10/11; 268, 10/11; 269, 10/11; 270, 10/11; 271, 10/11; 272, 10/11; 273, 10/11; 274, 10/11; 275, 10/11; 276, 10/11; 277, 10/11; 278, 10/11; 279, 10/11; 280, 10/11; 281, 10/11; 282, 10/11; 283, 10/11; 284, 10/11; 285, 10/11; 286, 10/11; 287, 10/11; 288, 10/11; 289, 10/11; 290, 10/11; 291, 10/11; 292, 10/11; 293, 10/11; 294, 10/11; 295, 10/11; 296, 10/11; 297, 10/11; 298, 10/11; 299, 10/11; 300, 10/11; 301, 10/11; 302, 10/11; 303, 10/11; 304, 10/11; 305, 10/11; 306, 10/11; 307, 10/11; 308, 10/11; 309, 10/11; 310, 10/11; 311, 10/11; 312, 10/11; 313, 10/11; 314, 10/11; 315, 10/11; 316, 10/11; 317, 10/11; 318, 10/11; 319, 10/11; 320, 10/11; 321, 10/11; 322, 10/11; 323, 10/11; 324, 10/11; 325, 10/11; 326, 10/11; 327, 10/11; 328, 10/11; 329, 10/11; 330, 10/1

By Geoffrey Green
Football Correspondent

The sarcastic comment made about England after their disappointing goalless draw with Northern Ireland in Belfast on Saturday night was the harsh platitude proved too good for them. It was polished. It was aimed at their equally sterile 1-0 win over the Republic of Ireland last week-end, where a bumpy Linasol surface, a camouflaged mosaic of rough grass, red earth and sand, was the cause.

This time, however, if football was again the loser the occasion was a triumph for England. The happy moment for the Republic was once more from the Belfast stage. The sun greeted the happy moment for the Republic at the Windsor Park pitch was as green as an Irish meadow: friendship and rapprochement were in the air as a prelude to the solemn singings of the National Anthem by a 37,000-crowd joined again in the occasion. The occasion international football can prove abrasive: but not this time to a starved people.

It took them half the afternoon to realise that the sun was shining, the grass was green, the stadium was full, the crowd was happy. The Republic was again the loser.

for tomorrow night's match against Scotland.

As for England, they were again a sad disappointment as against the Irish. Again, the busy little Keegan up front, Bell's support from midfield in the opening half, and the general covering of the defence were the only things more an anonymous performance in terms of flair, style and penetration.

True, in six matches under Don Revie, the team have not had their net hit; but in scoring 13 goals themselves it must be emphasized that five of those came against the over-worked Cycloids at Wembley.

As always, midfield holds the key. Bell, Ball and van Hojzen, two of the best players unproductively on his first outing) looked too similar in method and thought.

Again the old fashioned sideways approach was apparent; nor was there any one like Sheffield United's Currie.

Everton's Doherty, West Ham's Brooking, or, for the moment at least, Stoke City's Hudson to put a little more life and rhythm and zip in the direction.

None of these men is in the pool for England, prepared to face the European championship and the World Cup qualifying stages.

Pontefract programme

00 Gloucester, Cattle, 8-11
01 Nigger, mink, 6-9 Annis, 4-11
02 Nigger, 6-9
03 Scorden Girl, Danya Smut, 7-11
04 Swedish Girl, W. Warshaw, 8-11
11-6 Scorden Girl, 11-4 Night Owl, 7-11 Swedish Gaviote, 6-1 Dummery
Nig, 10-1 Nig Wedge, 1-1 adms.

4.45 LORD LYNDCHOL PLATE (£311 : 1m lf)

00-00 Malcolm Street, W. Gray, 4-9
00-00 E. Angier
00-00 Ragner
00-00 Pampered Sovereign, S. Housen, 4-7
00-00 Ivey
00-00 Lucy, 4-9
00-00 Lily Chancery, P. Pyne, 4-9
00-00 J. Madson
00-00 L. Lapin
00-00 L. Vester
0400-03 Chambrage Court, N. Angus, 3-8-1
Richard Hutchinson
0400-03 S. Lovie
0400-03 Scornet Girl, B. Norton, 3-8-1
O. Oldroyd
0400-03 Darg Plank, M. Hendry, 3-8-1
A. Kimberley
0400-03 W. Warshaw, 3-8-1
W. W. W.
Rn 0000-23 Wild Easter, R. Titterton, 3-8-1

2-1 Hazel Maypole, 1-1 Scornet Owl, 11-2 Wild Easter, 6-1 Chitas Road, 10-0
Champlains, 12-2 Black Fox, Chambrage Court, 4-1 On The Run, 20-0 others.

5.15 SCOTTISH RIFLES HANDICAP (€414 : 1jm)

34-3000 Bessie Finn, T. Fairburn, 4-0-1
C. Dwyer
34-3000 Gold Coin, 4-0-1
D. Plant
34-3000 Gold Coin, 4-0-1
T. O'Brien
10-14-00 Sirloin of Concorde, 1-2 Oregon, 3-8-8
S. Houk
8 0003-14 J. Williams, T. Walker, 3-8-8
S. Salmen
8 0003-14 Sirloin of Concorde, 11-4 Van Gogh, 4-1 Jill Owens, 13-2 Gold Coin.
10-14 Wootton, 1-4

Hamilton Park selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Better Than Ever. 2.45 Flyer. 3.15 Squire's Vice. 3.45 Lowry.,
4.15 Drummy Bear. 4.45 Gas Plank. 5.15 Gold Coin.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.45 Court God. 4.45 Gas Plank.

Windsor selections

By Our Racing Staff
5.50 Skys The Limit. 6.20 Square Halo. 6.50 Distant Cousin. 7.20 Gold
Mark. 7.50 Brave Panther. 8.20 Long Love. 8.50 Curtains.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
8.20 Fire Flaz. 6.50 Double Two. 7.50 Brave Panther. 8.20 Long Love.
8.50 Indian.

[illegible]

lacking a victory over England on Irish soil in 48 years, a mental barrier remains to be broken. It could have been achieved on Saturday.

For a quarter of an hour at the chants of the Irish, having slowly found their feet after a three-week lay-off, began to turn the screw. Led by the hard, ubiquitous Spence, a virtual unknown from the English third division, and the dashing McIlroy, and fed by the acute Central Irish players, the home side had England in all sorts of trouble. Twice McIlroy missed chances close in, set up Spence's twice. Spence added inches away from crosses by Clements and Rice.

They could have scored things that were not free-ranging. Hamilton been felled by Tuar's fierce tackle at the half-hour and been carried away from his mid-field by the scrum. It was only a race against time to get him fit

"Industrial football". It is a telling phrase.

Mr. Keele will probably make two or three changes against Wales on Wednesday—possibly Gildard at left back, Gerald Francis in midfield, and Trevor Francis, Little, Thomas and Johnson in the firing line. Everyone needs a run as England begin to receive a candle in the wind.

NORTHERN IRELAND: P. Jennings, Tottenham Hotspur; J. Armstrong, W. Vaux, Nottingham Forest; C. Mitchell, Aston Villa; J. McIlroy, Liverpool; J. Spence, Everton; B. Hamilton, Liverpool; J. Rice, Liverpool; J. Clements, Manchester City; J. O'Neill, Nottingham Forest; J. Tuar, Tottenham Hotspur; J. Keenan, T. Jackson, Nottingham Forest.

ENGLAND: R. Clements (Liverpool); J. Hamilton (Nottingham Forest); S. Hughes (Cardiff), S. Birtles (Sheff. Wed.); J. Spence (Everton); J. McIlroy (Liverpool); J. O'Neill (Nottingham Forest); J. Keenan (Tottenham); J. Tuar (Tottenham); J. Rice (Liverpool); D. Tuar (Tottenham).

Referee: T. H. C. Reynolds (Wales).

244no-6
 81120-0
 8230-00
 1100-00

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Our Sue. 4.30 Jemimaville. 5.0 Ghim.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Ebb and Flo. 3.0 Sapele. 3.30 Star

[illegible][illegible]

By Neil Allen
Boxing Correspondent

Muhammad Ali's 50th professional contest will be a defence of his world heavyweight title against Britain's Joe Bugner in Kuala Lumpur on June 30. It seems certain with the news that Ali was unmarked, apart from a bleeding nose, after the 10 rounds and 68 seconds he took to stop Roo Lyle with a blistering two-handed attack in Las Vegas.

Kuala Lumpur has been chosen because at a distance place opens up the possibility of close-circuit television both in Britain and the United States. Whether most of the British seats will be taken is not assured since Ali's tactics against Lyle may not have pleased the live television audience in America. Those who watched BBC screens on Saturday evening

I may be in the minority because I was able to forgive Ali pacifist himself like the 33-year-old he is when he followed up a right hand to the jaw at the beginning of the 11th round with a lightning series of blows that had Lyle reeling from a corner from the fastest heavyweight hands of all. None the less, there were many moments in the championship which could have been discouraging to Bugner and his manager, Andy Smith.

Lyle boxed well with the left jab and initially refused to fall into the traps which caught George Foreman open for counters. Bugner has an even better left hand than Lyle and in 10 years of boxing Ali would be wise to shed a few pounds of surplus weight before having his second contest with the European champion he outpointed over 12 rounds in 1973.

Rowing

Champions left in limbo

By Jim Railton

Problems arising at the British Universities Sports Federation championships in Nottingham on Saturday bordered on the bizarre. As the intriguing tales of the mislead and late entries and a steady stream of protests left the supposed new champions in limbo "subject to a scrutiny of

BUSF programme but not on the master programme for the Nottingham City regatta. By the time Wednesday came and the winners obtained his starting number and arrived at the start, the race was already under way with the world lightweight finalist Geoffrey Portman (Durham University) cruising to a comfortable win.

It then transpired that Port-

CHASE (Handicap: 1544: 3m 110yd)	200	Miss
p12 The Leap, 10-11-7 K. B. White	13	Go

[illegible][illegible]

The first problem arose in the first year of the sights class II. The London University and eight found they were not entered on the BUSF programme, and denied a place at the start. The London club attempted to join in the race, but was refused, ordered to stop by the umpire. The Bristol University sculler, Anthony Ward, who had hired a car to transport his shell dingham, was entered on the

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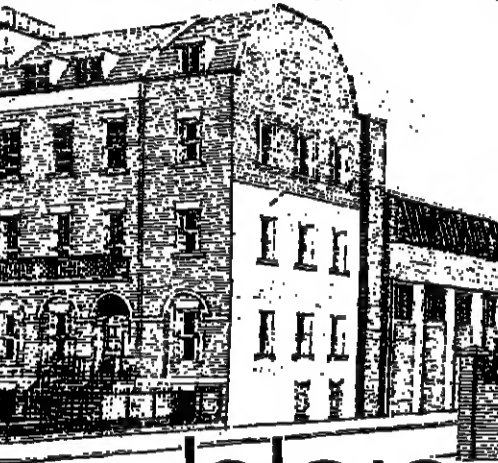
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Ideaworth House, Horndean, Hampshire, expected to make more than £100,000 at auction.

One of the biggest property
auctions ever held will take
place in London next month
when the Stage Group puts its
entire property portfolio up
for auction. It is valued at
about £20m.

Mr. Peter Davies, Stage's
managing director, said: "We
have little or no choice: we
have to sell our properties this
year". He explained that the
group was rapidly approaching
insolvency. He said he thought
the auction could serve one
very useful purpose. "It will
indicate pretty positively the
true state of the market".

He added: "There is no
property market at the
moment. People in the prop-
erty business are so shell-
shocked and shattered, they
are really overdoing their
caution."

The group's portfolio in-
cludes a wide variety of prop-
erties—Randa House, a 73,000
sq. ft. office building at Ham-
mersmith; another large head-
quarters and industrial build-
ing at Abbey Road, Park
Royal; and the former London
Weekend Television studios at
Wembley. All are offered with
vacant possession.

There are 37 lots in all, in-
cluding other London office
and factory space, and various
provincial properties, including
the Atlantic Trading Estate, at
Barry, South Glamorgan. The
auction is scheduled to take
place on June 26, and the joint
auctioneers are Alton and Co
and Knight, Frank and Rutley.

Offices and other property
in London are still coming on
to the market. One large site
in Baywater, covering three
quarters of an acre and includ-
ing several properties, is being
offered freehold at £1.4m
through Hesley and Baker.

The property includes 34

**Testing the
state of
the market**

Falco Court and adjoining
buildings, which are the Lon-
don headquarters of Unigate
Ltd. The company is moving to
new premises, but has gained
planning consent to redevelop
the site with 47,000 sq. ft. of
office space and 11 flats. Exist-
ing buildings include 33,767 sq.
ft. of space including 24,339 sq.
ft. of offices.

Trafalgar House Investments
Ltd are offering for sale by
tender their leasehold interest
in Cleveland House in St
James's Square, Westminster.
The lease has an unexpired
term of 144 years. Chestertons,
who are conducting the sale,
suggest that in terms of
location and quality, the build-
ing is generally regarded as the
best in the West End, particu-
larly since the area contains
relatively few modern air-con-
ditioned buildings. The block
consists of 50,500 sq. ft. of
offices, as well as 11,000 sq. ft.
on the ground and lower-
ground floors, used mainly as a
banking hall and for shopping.

There is 19 acres of land,
including a cricket pitch with a
pavilion, incorporating chang-
ing rooms and a kitchen. The
manor, with 11 acres of land,
is expected to fetch more
than £100,000.

contain about 7,100 sq. ft.
Sheraton House, in Great
Cuspey Street, W, has been let
to the Department of the
Environment for use by The
British Library. The building
has more than 21,000 sq. ft. of
office space, Hamemere Estates
Ltd. was asking for a rent of
£195,000 a year.

Several large country houses
suitable for commercial use
have come on to the market
recently, including Wren
Manor, near Bodmin, in Corn-
wall. It is a former vicarage,
with eight bedrooms and three
reception rooms, set in about
three and a half acres of
grounds. Planning permission
has been obtained for the prem-
ises to be used as a licensed
hotel and restaurant, and also
for the conversion of the
stables and coach house into
separate living accommodation.

Stratton and Hobbrow, of
Truro, are seeking offers for
the freehold of about 245,000
A large Victorian mansion at
Horndean, Hampshire, is being
offered freehold for sale by
auction later this year, unless
sold privately beforehand, by
John D. Wood and Co. of Lon-
don, and Richard Austin and
Wysie, of Fareham. The prop-
erty, Ideaworth House, would be
ideal for a private hospital or
nursing home, the agents sug-
gest. It has five reception
rooms, 28 bedrooms and nine
bathrooms, as well as three self-
contained flats, each with six
rooms, a detached bungalow
and four detached cottages.

By a Staff Reporter

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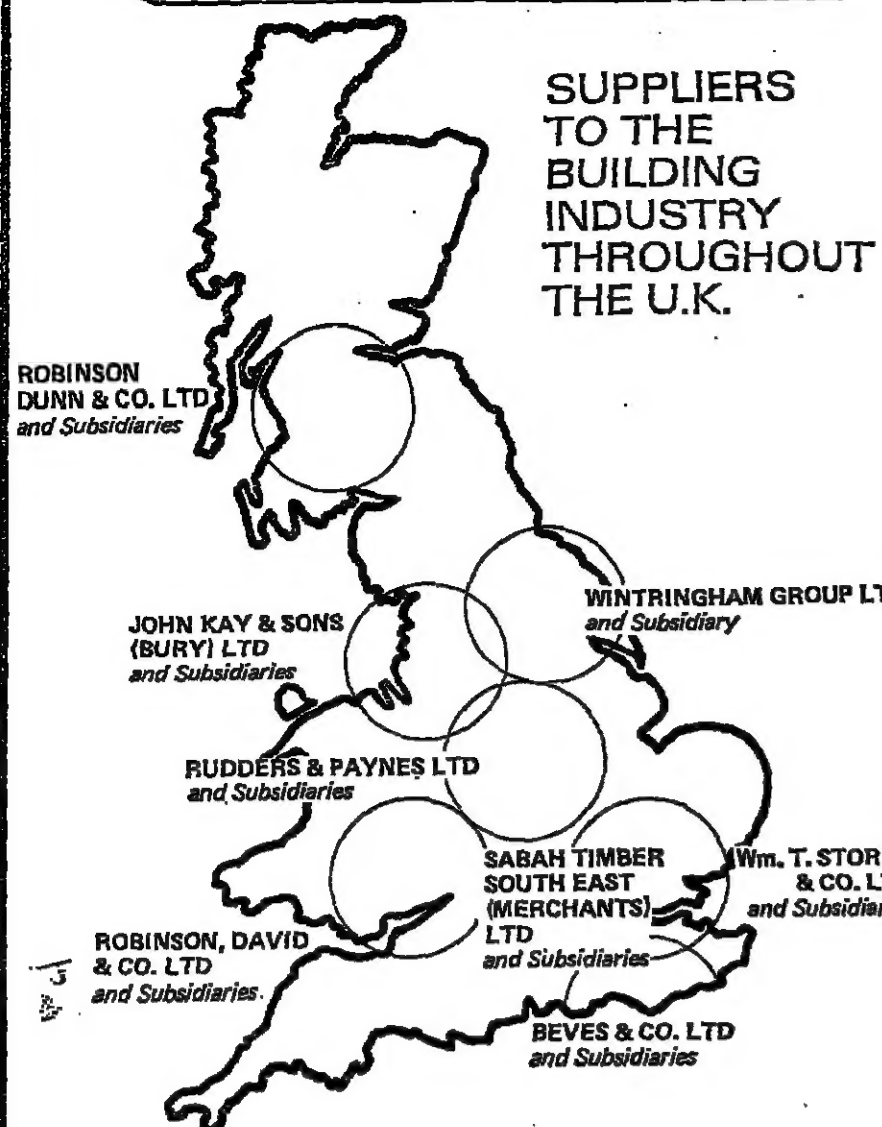
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Housing



Saving with a building society is still the favourite plan

by Thomas Beamish

It seems probable that the present generation of home owners will be telling their grandchildren of the great leap in interest rates of 1973-74 in the same tones once reserved for ruined harvests, comets and great floods. Certainly the jump from the traditional 6 per cent charge on house loans to 11 per cent jolted many preconceptions and may have worked a radical transformation on the pattern of home ownership in Britain.

The place of the building society in property-owning was unquestioned until fairly recently. The search for alternative sources of home finance started in the 1950s as increasing affluence brought the desire for home ownership to many who would previously have remained within the rental network.

Some critics might say that the societies were unwilling to involve themselves in housing the wage earners of the big cities—the crux of the postwar housing problem. Certainly the societies were slow to extend facilities to new groups in society and tended to stick to the conventional suburban residential areas. But the societies would reply that they had a prime responsibility to organize their business affairs, which in practice could be interpreted as discouraging unsound borrow-

ing. Be that as it may, the position of the societies remains dominant. In 1972, the peak year, mortgage advances totalled £3,649m. And although advances have since fallen as money supply has tightened, the number of share accounts continues to rise—in 1973 there were more than 14,400,000. For most potential home buyers, it seems that saving with a building society is still the favourite plan.

But the credit control policies introduced in the early 1970s have meant a fundamental reappraisal of building society finances which has yet to be completed. The obligation to compete for funds at a time of inflation has come home in the form of sharp rises in mortgage rates. And the dramatic rise in house prices in 1972 and 1973 cast doubt over previous assumptions of the borrowing capacity of the average borrower.

Put in a nutshell, the difficulty is that higher interest charges mean higher monthly repayments, and reduce the multiple of the borrower's salary that the societies consider prudent as a maximum loan. But the rise in house prices has meant that the average borrower wants more, not less, than a few years ago.

Two and a half times annual salary was the traditional rule-of-thumb for as-

sessing maximum loans to building society clients. But with average house prices in South-west England still above £10,000, the average potential borrower is in a tight squeeze.

This problem, dampened down for the past 12 months by the virtual stagnation of the housing market, is likely to become more acute now that the market is on the move again.

On the other side of the balance sheet, the societies have been under political pressures to lower—or at least restrain—mortgage rates. The Government has granted short-term loans to the societies for that purpose. Now that funds are again coming in, the societies have indicated that they will control lending in the future, thus forestalling accusations that they could contribute to another round of rises in house prices.

The societies differ widely in lending policies. Out of more than 400 societies, some will not touch converted properties, some take a narrow view of wives' earnings when assessing maximum loans, some lend only to those who have already saved 5 per cent of the loan with the society, some require 10 per cent.

The anomalies have helped to spawn the "mortgage broker", who says that he always knows the best society to approach with a particular difficulty—and is

generally disliked by the building society for saying so.

In the past decade, local authorities have become a significant source of mortgage funds, particularly in the big cities. In the Greater London Council area about £95m will be advanced by the authority this year. The GLC, in common with many other authorities, acts as a "lender of last resort" and considers applications from those who have been turned down by their own authorities or by building societies.

In common with other authorities, it imposes a maximum limit on advances. The present limit of £9,000, while not always as final as it sounds, must cause some heartaches in a city where house prices led the field in 1972-73.

The 32 Inner London boroughs are also in the mortgage finance business, and the variations in terms and restrictions almost mirrors those of the building societies. Interest rates are relatively uniform, and are about the same as the 11 per cent charged by the societies. But the maximum loan limits imposed by the boroughs or the GLC leave room for uncertainty.

It is perhaps logical that Westminster, one of the most expensive boroughs in Europe, should set a generous limit of £30,000. But the same logic hardly applies to Hammersmith, which dispenses with a limit altogether.

Yet the residential qualifications set by many local authorities are more complicated. Two Inner London boroughs offer generous facilities to all-comers. Westminster offers special help for public service employees wanting to buy with miles of the area. Others welcome new but give preferential treatment to residents. In two essentials authority lenders differ from the building societies. They will lend over longer periods, since they are more readily for market funds than societies, they are more amenable to changes in term interest rates. The home-buyer is likely still better in Britain than in many countries. But the traditional building finance, while displaying above all facilities to all-comers, Westminster offers special help pressure.

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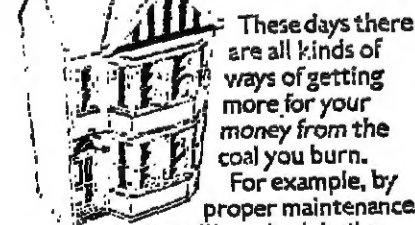
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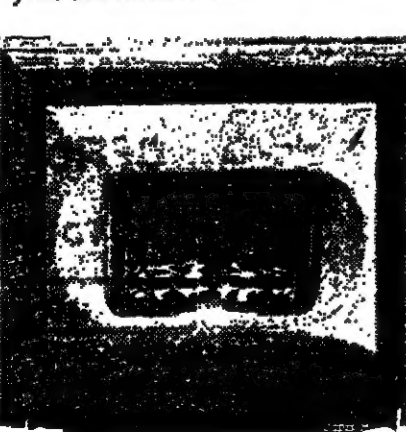
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(AS/TT/30)

SOLID FUEL ADVISORY SERVICE

Speed and economy key factors

by Alan Bailey

The increasingly high costs of labour and money have caused massive experimentation in new building techniques which accelerate and cheapen the building process and make it less vulnerable to the vagaries of the climate. At the same time, the British buyer—and this includes the wholesale buyer like the local authority or a housing association—remains almost extravagantly conservative in his attitudes to what constitutes a proper house and a good design.

Six years ago, the Brick Development Association published the results of a social survey which showed that 64 per cent of the people responding to the survey would prefer brick external walls. In Scotland 34 per cent wanted brick and 61 per cent wanted stone, underlining the basic conservatism in view of the tradition of stone in Scottish building. A survey today would probably show only a slight change in public attitudes, although many more people are now living in system-built houses and probably few realize it.

The conflict between tradition and the need for speed, economy and protection from the weather has resulted in some good products. The brick house, for instance, on the market—indeed so many that it is impossible to consider more than a handful. The probable greater emphasis on local authority and other publicly financed house building in the next few years—areas where cost control and speed of erection are important—will create an even greater use of the systems.

There is no doubt that systems can offer to the most individualistic of buyers designs that are different and as big as the pocket or family size justifies or demands. And there is no reason why the British tradition should find systems offensive. External claddings can be chosen from a wide selection—again in ready-made panels, even beautiful brick. Systems can produce luxury at variety in both texture and colour.

One of the more recent systems has been announced by Vic Hallam, a firm involved in system building for several years. The new Vic Hallam line, called Gemini, is a timber-framed bungalow combining carefully controlled factory construction with traditional building methods. The primary attraction is speed of construction. From the time the Gemini is ordered to the moment it is ready for the buyer to move in, it could take as little as six weeks. This represents a large slice of the developer's costs, the high cost of development finance.

The second attraction, probably equal to the first is the price. Ex-works, the Gemini costs £4,500. Obviously, land prices, site preparation costs and cladding will be variable, but the Gemini bungalows on Vic Hallam's site near Nottingham will be sold for £8,450.

Speed of construction has become an important economic factor in housing—and, taking shortages into account, an important social factor as well. The attraction of the timber-framed and other systems is essentially speed and such is the threat to traditional methods that the Brick Development Association went to some lengths a month or two ago to show that a traditional brick house could be built in 15 days.

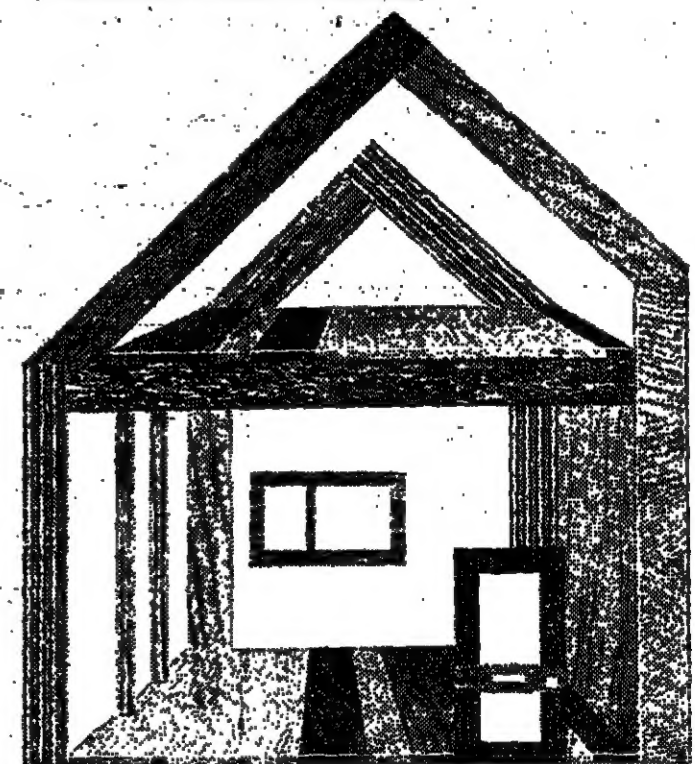
Speed is nevertheless a principal selling point in the promotional material of the Timber Research and Development Association—and that of firms like Lovell, Prestoplan, Guildway and a dozen others. Guildway has established a strong reputation for quality and adaptability—indeed some of their basic house and bungalow styles are in use as schools in Switzerland and elsewhere—and the firm has developed a fine export record.

Importation from Scandinavia and Canada has introduced some attractive house styles. Scandinavian Development, for example, is engaged on two contracts for Aberdeen County Council totalling 249 houses at Kemnay, about 15 miles from Aberdeen, at a contract figure in excess of £2.5m. The contracts have been let to meet urgently some of the general housing needs in the area arising from the development of the oil industry.

The Norwegian Log Construction Company has a range of log buildings at prices, excluding land, from about £6,500 to £34,000. The same group offers the Prestoplan system of timber-framed buildings which is impressive for both large scale estates and highly individual houses. Timber houses are efficient thermally and they have a life at least as long as the traditional house.

There is a distinct possibility that traditional British attitudes to design and materials will take a secondary place to the factors of cost and speed of erection—and, although we may be some way from the simple plastic dome set in rows like a tented camp, need and inflation could be bringing it nearer rather faster than we think.

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Things are warming up!

More houses are now needed—urgently. They must be quick to build; attractively priced; comfortable to live in; easy to maintain. And better insulated—so as to meet the new, higher standards of thermal insulation.

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Timber frame houses are economical to run—as well as to build. High thermal insulation requires lower capacity heating systems—and that means cheaper to heat. Today, everybody who is concerned with housing—housing committees, architects, surveyors, occupiers—must ensure that houses are now built quickly and economically. They must also make sure that houses are well-designed, well-constructed, cheap to maintain and cheap to heat.

Today, more than at any other time, this means timber frame houses.

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pre- benefits when will

prospects of our world market to compete with our own equipment we reach the MSU output target of 37 million tonnes per year by the 1980s.

Within the Community, however, we shall continue to qualify for financial aid to enable us to re-equip our industry. And if the steel industry—or any other industry—is compelled by world economic forces to contract, it is infinitely better if we should face this in Europe, where, under the provisions, workers decide

The choice is clear. It is between narrow introverted attitudes of selfish nationalism and a viceriforous minor of our countrymen are presently adopting, and outward looking adventurous internationalism which draws inspiration from the inter-domin of cultures and the freedom of self-expression. It is between self-denial in a shared economy and security in a shared community. I know which I shall vote for on June 11.

© Times Newspapers Ltd. 1964

elsewhere. But the thing to be done, at least in a country where there is a constitution in a "written," or "contract" form. It is possible under our traditional form of government? Theoretically, the answer must be "no." There is no doctrine which would be established in English law, or that of the absolute sovereignty of the Queen in Parliament, with its logical corollary that parliament is not in a position to amend any of its successes which can repeal, or amend any measure, however fundamental that any parliament may

It desires to flout opinion, can always the Government without the Convention, or additional reservations adherence.

There are, however, reasons which have caused pause. The first is the fact that for some measure of Wales in Scotland or Wales, the powers of the devolved bodies are to be adequately controlled and policed on a central government and jurisdiction on the other, some of judicial control seems inevitable and



After an hour's hoeing hand-pulling, things look a bit better. The shallots are in well, and the lettuce being very brave about weedy neighbours. The French beans too, are pushing through regardless. No sign of the parsley, but that is explained by J. H. Gower, Iver, who writes: "Parsley must be sown by an honest man, which more or less rules out the journalistic profession."

I think I now might write and take the advice of the readers who have suggested use paragon for the easy use of the words. If I

They choose
on, and can enrich the
Indeed, they should specif-
be allowed to grow near o-
from the first week in
since, by denying the onis-
supply of nitrogen. They im-
their keeping qualities.

Another of the Associa-
banners called *Make
Planis Work For You*, say
if I plant tomatoes among
grass the grass will be A-
Moreover, the ubiq-
thistles can be used as a
around lettuce and cabbag-
protect them against slug-
of which makes me feel
better.

Bureaucracy

Our civil servants are themselves in unnecessary tangle knots about the way they see it, to stay in control over the European continent. That, coupled with traditional reluctance to change themselves and their mind, public gaze, has provoked clear edginess in White about tonight's Granada visitor programme, *The State of the Nation*.

The programme tries to show just how the Brussels bureaucracy works by following the

I previewed the film week and it is required work for those fascinated by workings of bureaucracy records a discussion of length and heat on the dimension of waste. "Waste is the eve of the beholder," one critic declaimed. Another said it was hard to defend a camel, but that everyone one when he saw it.

There were some labors. "I think we can lose that," if you'll forgive expression," and then a more surrealistic debate

There were none of the high-tech combat costumes of Hong Kong's decadent variety. Only one of the performers, an eighty-year-old shadow boxer, made any sound. His solo included "Hl's" and one that "Hla'r."

Other soloists, slapping thighs and feet and kicking palms of their hands to their ears, sounded like crack jack fireworks, and a whole three-piece cudgel made a

Fantastic

Thirty enthusiasts from the Camden History Society were on Saturday on a conducted tour of St Pancras; the Victorian pile which dominates the borough, looking more like Walt Disney castle than a railway station and its associated hotel. Robin Young was there, and reports:

The Midland Grand closed a hotel 30 years ago. Sir C

bought from church trustees and there were major squabbles about it. "The work was sued with scant respect for decency", he said, "and there were many stories about boys kicking skulls from disturbed graveyards up and down the Panaras Road."

The visitors climbed to the third of the building's floors (Scott originally imagined six), puffing heavily and following Lee's instructions to go to architectural and decorative detail. One woman produced

only such detritus as discarded shoes, broken chairs and chain, but two of the men climbed down into it for inspection none the less.

Obfuscation from an editor in Electronics and Power near National Exhibition Center is now nearing the initial stages of its planned completion. Which I suppose means that work has begun on

Stop worrying and love your weeds

Another of the Association's booklets, called *Make Your Plants Work For You*, says that if I plant tomatoes among couch grass the grass will be killed. Moreover, the ubiquitous rhizomes can be used as a mulch between lettuce and cabbages to protect them against slugs. All of which makes me feel much better.

I previewed the film last week and it is required watching for those fascinated by the workings of bureaucracy. It records a discussion of some length and heat on the definition of waste. "Waste is in the eye of the beholder," one delegate declaimed. Another said that it was hard to define a camel, but that everyone knew one when he saw it.

There were some labour puns ("I think we can dispose of that, if you'll forgive the expression") and then an even more surrealistic debate about

There were none of the hoarse cries of combat customary in Hong Kong's decadent variety theaters. Only one of the performers, an eight-year-old shadow boxer, made any vocal sound. His solo included two "li's" and one throaty "Haar."

Other soloists, slapping their thighs and feet and kicking the palms of their hands behind their ears, sounded like crackling jack fireworks, and a whirling three-piece cudgel made enough

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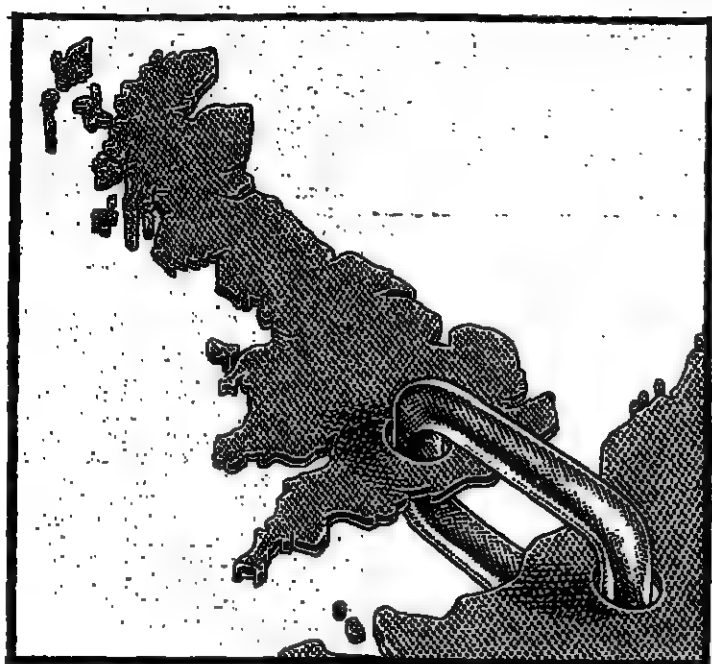
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The Times guide to the EEC referendum

Contributors: Roger Berthoud, Louis Heren, David Wood, Roy Lewis, Geoffrey Smith, George Clark, Henry Stanhope, Marcel Berlins, David Blake, Nicholas Ashford, Hugh Clayton, David Cross



The case for staying in

One important fact about the European Economic Community, the advocates of continued membership say, is that it is there, on our doorstep. If we pull out, it will not go away. With Britain in, it has a combined population of over 250,000,000 people (sometimes called consumers), and is one of the biggest concentrations of industrial and trading power in the world. It will still be big about Britain. Therefore, it makes good sense, both in political and economic terms, to cooperate with it. The EEC as a unit can help to shape a new world economic order. Britain alone will have no such weight. This fact has been appreciated by Britain's friends abroad, notably in the Commonwealth, who have rapidly appreciated the significance of the EEC Community, and are virtually unanimous in wanting us to stay in.

Anti-Marketisers also point to the visible benefits of membership. The EEC is almost self-sufficient in food. Its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) aims to provide secure supplies at stable prices. Although some of the prices have in the past been high compared with world prices, the price explosion in commodity prices would in some EEC prices—wheat for cereals and sugar—being appreciably cheaper than world prices. The days of cheap food are over, they argue. With a growing world population putting increasing pressure on available supplies, the CAP offers the safest framework for future supplies and Britain's own agricultural development. It is a great deal better than the end of a long food queue.

The EEC's Farm Fund has already subsidised the price of sugar in

Britain to the tune of £40m. In addition, the Community's new Regional Development Fund will bring in £60m over the next three years, with the hope of larger sums thereafter. The Social Fund has contributed £20m a year already for re-training workers for new jobs. The European Coal and Steel Community and the European Investment Bank have arranged loans and grants so far of more than £250m.

These benefits are not unrequited gifts, the pro-Marketisers admit. Britain has to make a substantial contribution to the EEC's collective central budget. Nor is it denied that membership involves a transfer of some sovereignty from British institutions, including Parliament, to Community institutions. But, they argue, no nation, not even a superpower, can decide its destiny alone these days. To belong to such bodies as Nato and the IMF is essential for a medium-sized Western power. Such membership involves both rights and duties, and offers a form of security and cooperation without in any way threatening the British way of life. So it is, to an enhanced degree, with EEC membership.

Furthermore, no important new EEC policies can be decided in Brussels without the assent of a British minister representing the British Government within the Council of Ministers, the Community's decision-making body. Such

ministers continue, in Brussels as in Britain, to be answerable to the British Parliament. Each member state also enjoys this power of veto: all important decisions are taken on the basis of unanimity. Equally, Parliament retains the final right to repeal the European Communities Act which brought Britain into the EEC on January 1, 1973. Parliament has itself repeatedly shown its approval of membership, voting most recently on April 9 for staying in on the renegotiated terms by 396 to 170.

The alternatives to continued membership are viewed in the most sombre hues by those who want Britain to stay in. There would be a period of uncertainty, they say, while new arrangements were worked out. Britain's exports to her old EEC partners would, at least temporarily, face higher tariffs. There would be a general loss of confidence in Britain's economic future in the British and international business communities. Investment would suffer, unemployment would increase.

The terms of any new arrangement with the EEC might be harsh. Decisions taken in Brussels would continue to affect British trade and British jobs, but Britain would have no say in them, nor in the EEC's rapidly evolving relations with the rest of the world. Both economically and politically, we would be taking a step downwards.

The case for coming out

Comparing the promised benefits of Britain's membership and the state of affairs of two and half years in, the anti-Marketisers say that membership has already been a bad bargain, and is going to get worse.

Before Britain joined, the Government forecast a rapid rise in living standards, a trade surplus with EEC partners, better productivity through increased competition, higher investment and more employment, and faster industrial growth. In each case, the opposite is happening, they say.

Worst of all, the aim of the EEC is to merge Britain with its EEC partners into a single super state thus depriving us of our centuries-old right to rule ourselves. Under the Treaty of Rome, policies are already being decided, laws enacted and taxes raised not by our own Parliament elected by the British people, but by the EEC's institutions, and often by the officials of the European Commission in Brussels. Eventually, Britain would become a

mere province of a federal state, increasingly dominated by a directly elected European Parliament, in which Britain would be in a small minority.

Those who want Britain to stay in the Common Market (as the anti-Marketisers generally still call it) are held to be defeatists who see no independent future for Britain. Those who want Britain to come out believe that the British should rule themselves, while trading and remaining friendly with other nations.

Food prices, employment and self-government: these are the three key areas of British life which the anti-Marketisers believe are jeopardised by membership.

Outside the EEC, they recall, Britain could buy its food where it was cheapest and most efficiently produced. Inside, taxes are imposed on imports of cheaper food from non-EEC countries, like butter and cheese. If EEC prices fall, the consumer is not allowed to benefit. Instead, the food is bought up by intervention boards and stored, made unfit for human consumption—or sold to the Russians at heavily subsidised prices. It is this system which has produced mountains of surplus butter and beef and a lake of surplus wine. World prices are now falling: to come out would give the British housewife access to cheaper beef, veal, mutton, lamb, butter and cheese. Withdrawal would also save

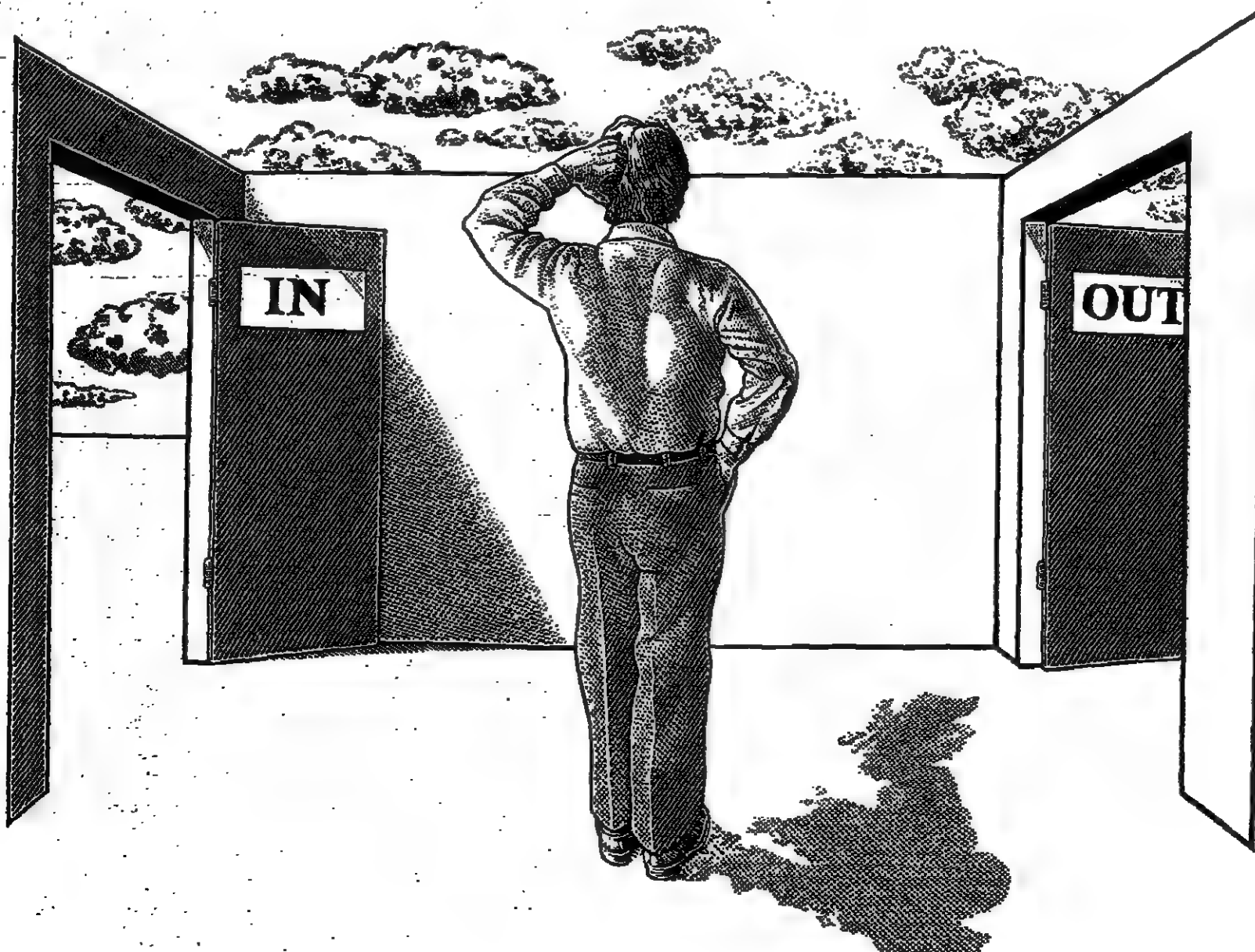
Britain the hundreds of millions of pounds which the government will soon be paying to the EEC budget, mainly to subsidise inefficient farmers on the Continent. It would also enable Britain to return to a national agricultural policy suited to British needs. British farmers would then get their guaranteed prices, but consumers would be able to benefit from lower prices.

The consequences of continued membership will be serious too in the field of employment, the anti-Marketisers say. The European Commission has considerable powers to interfere in the control of British industry, especially the steel industry, and has the last word on what help the government can give to the development areas. This means that the government will be increasingly obliged to hand over to Brussels control over the drift of industry southwards and to the Continent. There is also a danger of EEC interference in the exploitation of North Sea oil.

Already the effect of membership on Britain's balance of trade has been alarming: compared with a very small deficit in 1970, our deficit with the EEC countries in early 1975 was running at an annual rate of nearly £2,600m. The Common Market pattern of trade simply does not suit Britain. If we stay in, this dangerous deficit will continue.

The best solution, according to the anti-Marketisers, would be to return to the fold of the European Free Trade Area (Efta), consisting of Norway, Sweden, Finland, Austria, Switzerland, Portugal and Iceland. These countries enjoy free trade in industrial goods with the EEC without the burdens of dear food policies or rule from Brussels. Such an arrangement would be in the interests of the EEC as well as in Britain's.

Britain would meanwhile continue to belong to Nato, on which its own defence and that of western Europe as a whole depends. Anti-Marketisers point out that most of them are, contrary to the accusations of the pro-Marketisers, good internationalists, and fervent believers in belonging to such organisations as the United Nations, OECD and the Council of Europe, which promote cooperation without infringing democratic rights.



The legal limits

"It is like an incoming tide. It flows into the estuaries and up the rivers. It cannot be held back." Lord Denning has said about the impact of Community law on the British legal system. But if there is such a tide, it washes over only a small part of the coastline. It is the failure to appreciate the limits of Community law which has resulted in widespread misunderstanding about its power and influence over domestic institutions (including Scottish ones).

Community law is based mainly on the Treaty of Rome itself, the regulations and directives made under it by the Council of Ministers and the Commission, and the case-law of the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg. To a lesser extent, it is also derived from the treaties setting up the European Coal and Steel Community and Euratom, the subordinate legislation made under them, and the Treaty of Accession of the three new members.

It is a separate and independent legal order, different from the laws of the member-

states, but limited to those subjects covered by the Treaties. It does not, for instance, deal with criminal law, or with marriage and divorce, or with most of the everyday activities of the ordinary man.

Community law is primarily concerned with agriculture, monopolies and other activities restricting competition, the free movement of labour, services and capital, transport, state aids and subsidies to industry, customs duties, and nuclear energy. In those fields, it applies to all states, companies and individuals.

The most active area of Community law deals with agriculture. The development of the Common Agricultural Policy has resulted in thousands of often extremely detailed and complex laws and directives being made. But perhaps the most important laws from the point of view of the broad philosophy and aims of the Community are those prohibiting various restrictive practices which would have the effect of violating the unity of the market by preventing, restricting or distorting competition within it.

Article 85 of the Treaty of Rome forbids price-fixing by cartels, market-sharing, limiting or controlling production of markets, discriminating between customers, and the like. Article 86 prohibits the improper exploitation of a dominant position within the common market or a substantial part of it, whether by a single undertaking or a group.

The exact relationship between Community law and the laws of the individual member states has been the subject of debate and discussion for many years. What is abundantly clear, however, is that on questions to do with the Treaty of Rome and the others, Community law governs, and national law, where it is different, must yield. On joining the Community, the United Kingdom accepted specifically that the law of the EEC shall apply in Britain and, where it conflicts with domestic law, shall prevail over it. Whatever the subtle constitutional arguments about sovereignty, Parliament has in fact limited itself to playing the role of mere scrutineer of Community legislation, although, of course, its representatives in Brussels

take part in the law-making process. Community law is safeguarded by the Commission, the national courts, and the European Court in Luxembourg. The Commission is both a maker and interpreter of the law. It has the power to fine those who infringe it. The national courts are obliged to apply Community law as they would the laws of their own countries. But the ultimate authority is the European Court in Luxembourg. It is the final interpreter of Community law. From its decisions there is no appeal. Its rulings must be followed by all national courts (not just those of the country involved in the particular case) and by the other Community institutions. On their part, domestic courts have the obligation, to ask the European Court to interpret and decide on any doubtful point of Community law.

Inevitably, the advent of Community law has had great impact on those fields which it covers. But, contrary to some expectations, it has not resulted in wholesale confusion, either in the commercial

and agricultural sectors mainly affected by it, or among the judiciary. In some cases, English courts have had no difficulty in deciding a question involving EEC law without having to refer it to the European Court. Only five cases originating in the United Kingdom have come to the court. Three of them have not yet been heard. Of the other two, one was brought by a British company, Miles Druce, which asked the court to make an order which would have the effect of staying off a takeover bid for it by Guest Keen and Nettlefolds. The court made a neutral order and in the end the takeover succeeded. The other case was referred to the European Court by the English High Court for a preliminary ruling. Its judgment upheld a Home Office decision to ban from Britain a Dutch scientist on grounds of public policy, despite the principle that EEC nationals should have freedom of movement between the member-states.

Recently, the European Court has made it clear that Community law is concerned also with the protection of

human rights. The Community itself has no specific Bill of Rights, although some of its members have. All nine, however, adhere to the European Convention on Human Rights, which, whilst having no official basis within the Community (it is part of the Council of Europe Structure and has its own commission and court) could be said to represent the basic European groundwork.

Last year the court implicitly accepted that the principles of the Convention were implicit in the Treaty of Rome, formed part of the Community's legal system, and could be enforced by the court in relevant cases. This incursion into the human rights field has not been without controversy. A West German constitutional court has said, in effect, that on questions of human rights guaranteed by the German constitution, it, and not the European Court, was the final arbiter. This dispute, which could have far-reaching consequences on the whole issue of the relationship between Community and national law, has not yet been resolved, either politically or legally.

Food philosophy

In no aspect of daily life is the influence of EEC policy so pervasive as in the food we eat. Consumer prices are affected by the "farm gate" prices agreed each year by the council of ministers. The choice of processed food, and its presentation, are affected by the EEC's moves to promote the free flow of goods and to harmonize grading and labelling.

Agriculture is the most advanced field of integration in the EEC, and the only one in which there is a system of common prices for the main sectors (which has come under increasing strain with the fluctuations in the value of EEC currencies). These include cereals, beef and dairy products.

The aims of the CAP, as stated in the Treaty of Rome, are: to increase productivity, ensure a fair wage for farmers, to stabilize markets, to ensure the availability of supplies, and to ensure that they reach consumers at reasonable prices. Farmers being a powerful lobby in the Six founding member states, priority was initially given to their interests as against those of the consumer. But—thanks partly to British pressure—the consumer's interests are now being more closely taken into account.

If the British people decide in June to leave the EEC then some sections of our national food industry will begin the process of disentanglement from the Community without ever having been completely in it. Full integration in EEC policy has already been arranged for our sugarbeet growers, but our fishermen are not due for it until 1982. Our sheep farmers are more remote still, since no common marketing arrangements yet exist for them or their counterparts in other member countries.

There is much more to food in the EEC than the Common Agricultural Policy, and there is much more to that than actually moving the British egg, oil, wine, tobacco and silk-worms as well as more familiar livestock and cereals. Support buying by state agencies, which has led to "mountains" of stored butter and beef in periods of high output, is used to protect farmers in the EEC against sliding prices. Levies on imports from outside shield them from undercutting of internal prices.

The Government considers the new EEC beef regime to be its greatest success in renegotiating food policy. Community farm ministers decided on a 12-month trial to allow member countries unilaterally to introduce subsidies that would raise returns to farmers to a floor price. That has an uncanny resemblance to the old British system of guaranteed prices.

Although support buying remains in member countries which accept the 1975 subsidy scheme, the payments make it almost redundant in practice. Britain is the only country to adopt this hybrid system.

It satisfies the Government's antagonism towards the Community's apparatus of support buying while enabling it to point to the flexibility of EEC policy-makers in the face of the British common sense. Champions of British membership say that as an importer of almost half of its food this country depends on overseas supplies, and that the other country in a Community of nine which together are self-sufficient in many vital foods including butter, cheese, pigmeat and poultrymeat.

To be taken with which pensioners were recently able to buy meat at a reduced price were inspired by the EEC in an attempt to reduce the beef "mountain" of last year.

Sir John Winifred, former Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said on BBC Radio recently: "The essence of the EEC policy is that prices must be pushed up to the level that satisfies the farmer. As Mr Cheysson, the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has said that membership has had

very little impact on the all level of food prices in shops. Mr Aulen Laing, a general of the British Army, said early in the EEC issue. Many b that it was best for the to stay in the Community on the basis of present policy, which will allow enable vessels from each her nation to fish in the of any other; it would t for his industry if Brit voted at.

Mr Peter Minister of Culture, Fisheries and said if the Commons i that no increasing pop of the world and the g ability of less developc tries to make their d effective must increas p on supplies. World sto been seriously depleted was foolish to imagine i porters outside the EEC gear their output to th of Britain if they coul higher prices elsewhere.

Mr Douglas Jay, Lab for Wandsworth, B North, said recently that every food import coul raised more cheaply fr side the EEC if Britain a reduced tariff. There is almost total ban on b ports to the Community which the beef "mounta being sold at low price. Soviet Union and othe tried to "buck" enough to side the Common Mark.

But British farmers, that they are still paid f for their products. Tr steps have been imposc ascent of British farm; Community levels so th terms British farmer smaller increases had c counterparts in Europ though on paper the act the same for all. Alpo Common Agriculture P operating there is a c rate of.

It is sometimes ha where EEC rules en national laws begin. T munity announced acci it wanted a uniform pol consumer protection, w of authorized fad an and colouring and ru advertising claim and labels. Directives on colouring, preservative thickeners have already issued. Regulations on safety standards will ensu ensure that the com approved in one n country will be accepti all of the other.

The "harmonization" hygiene and safety rule elusive subject which i tried to "buck" enough to side the Common Mark. Mr Olav Gundersen, EF missioner responsible fo nal trade and marketi that the Commission s seek to "harmonize" for the sale of har dical products. Laws changed enough to ena trade between member c but not so much as to consumers of the varie free trade was meant i.

Early this year MP into the night debat proposals that includ milk quality with a l count. Present British i is to add a drc which the degree of germ con tion with a colour chan Nicholas Winterston, a Co tive spokesman on agri said this method, whi operates in Britain for 5 was "immediate and i". The proposed alternat "expensive and slow, and tially historical. To re EEC requirement wou that every dairy in the c would have to chan methods of quality con.

This country has alrea food to Commonwealth i in EEC aid programme many agricultural and p projects at home hav financed with funds fr the Community. In o years of membership th means, which contri contributions, includ 1 than £1m for a whole market in Birmingham for building two trawls v at Hull and £1000 Yorkshire a bacon ct

Free competition

The EEC is firmly committed to the idea of free competition in industry. One of the key articles of the Treaty of Rome, Article 85, specifically forbids companies to take part in any action which results in the "prevention, restriction or distortion" of competition, and in particular any form of price-fixing or cartel. Article 86 of the Treaty deals with the power of large companies so powerful that they do not need to enter into any agreement with another firm to distort the market; it forbids any company to take improper advantage of a dominant position in the market place.

Competition policy is not the only field where the Treaty of Rome makes far reaching provision for a joint policy designed to sweep away barriers; there are similar references to the need for a common transport policy, for example. But with the exception of agricultural policy, where special conditions apply, it is the area where the Community has gone furthest toward putting into effect the goals which the Treaty sets it.

There are a number of reasons for this. One is the strong pressure which has come from the Common Community to a tough competition policy, which has proved to be the basis for the action which the Community has taken. A second is the practical reason that it makes little sense to try to construct a common market by abolishing tariff barriers if companies are going to have the twin barriers to trade in the form of market-sharing arrangements, which existed in many fields at the time the EEC was set up.

But there have been institutional reasons as well. The Treaty required the ministers of the Six to agree within three years on a set of rules for interpreting the Community's competition policy, and this meant that the key regulation was agreed before decision-making was disrupted in the 1960's by the row over British membership and the French veto.

In recent years the powers which this regulation gives to the Commission have been actively pursued by the commissioner, Mr Albert Borschett, and the director general of the department, Mr Willy Schlöder.

A whole series of cases have been fought and usually won. The Commission has fined cartels in the dye, quinine and sugar industries for example; it has fought the American giant, Continental Can, over its takeover of European companies and can claim that while it lost that particular battle it won the war to be allowed to check the growth of big business; and it has handed down a whole series of decisions which make it harder for companies to share out the market and boost profits. These actions have, on the whole, been favourable to competition. Nobody likes being overcharged, and the Commission's willingness to act in favour of the consumer against big business has been well received. But there has been much more to the Community's policy in dealing with the other main agents in restricting competition, the governments of member states.

On the face of it, the Treaty of Rome is just as explicit about state involvement as it is about companies rigging the market. Article 92 says that any aid from the government of a member state which distorts competition by favouring certain enterprises shall be incompatible with the common market if it harns trade between member states. Article 93 says that the Commission must be informed in advance of any aid scheme and that it has the power to decide on its own whether it received a reasonable answer from the government. Only a unanimous vote by the Council of Ministers can overturn that decision.

That is the theory. The practice has been very different, with a wide variety of aid being given out at the behest of the government. Part of the explanation for this lies in the Treaty

itself, which specifically allows aid to depressed regions aid designed to cope with a serious disturbance in the economy of a member state, and they designed to promote particular activities as long as they do not harm the common interest.

Between them, these clauses add up to a very sizeable loophole, and member states have exploited it to the full. There was, in fact, little real political pressure from the member states to work out a common policy, until the beginning of this decade. At that time there was increasing concern about the "way in which some countries were offering increasing incentives to lure businesses to invest within their frontiers. Arguing that the actual amount of such investment was limited, and that individual countries were curtailing their own throats by getting involved in an auction, the Commission persuaded them to agree to limit their investment aids to 20 per cent of the cost of projects within the so-called "central areas" of the Community, where regional problems are not particularly great.

Earlier this year, again with the agreement of all the member states, the Commission announced new rules on regional aid which cover the whole of the Community. These rules do not pose any problems for the present British rules on regional aid. Whether any government in the future would want to increase aid payments so much as to create a large influx with the guidelines is open to debate.

There is also no legal certainty that at some future time the Commission will not change the rules, as it is entitled to do. It is also possible to block some other form of government intervention, such as the aid to be given to British Leyland (as opposed to the actual purchase of the company, which is clearly permitted by the rules). However, on past experience of the way the Commission operates, such action might seem unlikely.

There has been a pronounced shift in emphasis in the EEC's trade and aid relations with the developing world during the past three years. From following a narrowly restrictive policy, of which the principal beneficiaries were the francophone African countries, the Community is increasingly adopting a broader approach.

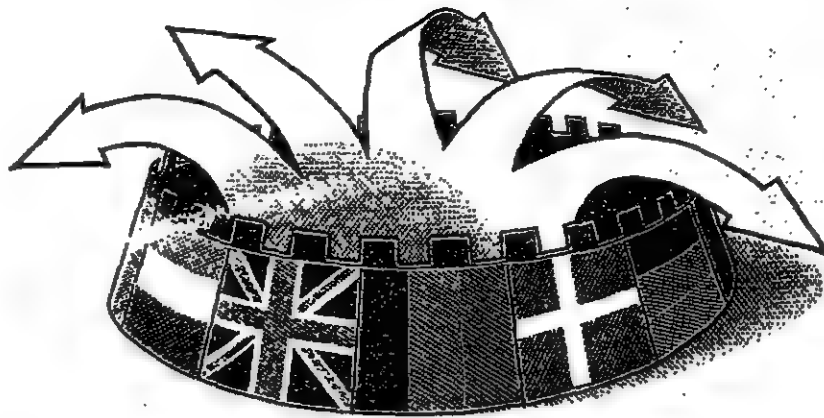
Although the French still believe that aid should be concentrated on countries which are historically and geographically close to the EEC, the Commission and a majority of the other member states now favour relative poverty and need as the main criteria for providing assistance.

The most outstanding example of the change in the EEC's attitude towards the Third World is the Lomé convention which was signed in the Togolese capital on February 28. Under this five-year agreement 46 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries will benefit from preferential trade and aid links with the EEC compared with only 19 African states under the previous Yaoundé convention.

The Lomé convention is in fact only one aspect of the EEC's aid giving activities. The community also distributes substantial quantities of food aid to the Indian sub-continent. It is providing \$500m to United Nations special fund to assist those countries most severely affected by the oil and commodity crises. There are also aid programmes for the Commonwealth free of duty, and own very substantial bilateral aid programmes.

Even before the Lomé agreement was finally signed the Nine were actively considering whether they could offer a similar deal to those countries which are not associated with the EEC, notably the impoverished, densely populated nations of Asia such as India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. A report by the

Foreign aid



Commission last autumn recommended that financial and food aid should increasingly be concentrated on the poorer states, with a priority being given to the Indian subcontinent and the Sahel region of Africa. The Council of Ministers was due to discuss the Commission's recommendations in March but the meeting has been postponed until the summer.

Some of the credit for persuading the EEC to adopt a more humanitarian and global approach towards its trade and aid relations with the Third World must go to British aid in particular to Mrs Judith Hart, the Minister of Overseas Development. Since she returned as minister last year she, and her young Dutch counterpart, Mr Jan Frank, have campaigned vigorously in favour of aid programme which was "orientated towards the people in greatest need".

One of the main shortcomings of the Community's former aid policies was that they not only benefited a tiny portion of the world's population but that some of the recipients were scarcely poor by Third World standards.

Certainly the 21 Commonwealth signatories of the Lomé convention have made it clear they do not intend to forfeit the very considerable benefits which the agreement will bring them should Britain vote No on June 5. But even a country like India, which receives few special favours (although many of its exports enter the Common Market free of duty), feels that the sheer economic weight of a community of nine has far more to offer than an independent (and ailing) Britain going it alone.

The agreement that was signed in Lomé has been variously described as "revolutionary" (by Mr Babacar Ba, the Senegalese Finance Minister) and "unique in the world and in history" (by Mr Claude Cheysson, the member

of the Commission responsible for the negotiations). Although basically a trade aid and industrial cooperation agreement between the Nine and the 46 it contained a number of important innovations. These included free access without reciprocity to the European market for virtually all goods exported from the ACP countries and a scheme known as Staber, to help stabilize the developing countries' foreign exchange earnings for 12 prime commodity exports.

So pleased were the ACP countries with this part of the deal that they accepted an aid package which was considerably smaller than they had been seeking. It amounted to £1,700m to be distributed by the European Development Fund during the five-year period, compared with the £4,000m they had asked for.

Nevertheless it was almost four times more than the amount of aid provided under the former Yaoundé convention. Furthermore 80 per cent of this aid is to be in grant form.

But possibly the most important aspect of the Lomé convention was that it transformed a relationship between old colonial powers and their former possessions into a more balanced relationship between continents. As Lord Reay, a member of the European Parliament's committee on development and cooperation, recently pointed out in this newspaper, the Lomé convention was "superior to any link which the Commonwealth with the United Kingdom by itself could preserve in the future. The opportunity to forge this link was provided by Britain's entry into the Community."

There seems little doubt that the Lomé convention represents a turning point in Europe's relations with the developing world. As Mr Cheysson pointed out at the time: "When too many are talking of confrontation we are getting on with acts of cooperation."

Financial faith

The development of the European Community's regional policy has been a patchy affair. Lacking impetus during the '50s and '60s when only the Italians showed much interest in a Community-backed effort, it was not until the arrival of the new member states that wide attention began to focus on the problems of the poorer regions. In the community of the Six, the Rome treaty goal to reduce "the differences existing between various regions and the backwardness of the less favoured regions" was pursued haphazardly on two fronts. On the one hand, there were modest loans and grants to help restless redundant workers like farmers and miners, as well as funds from the European Investment Bank for regional development projects such as roads, ports and telecommunications.

This financial assistance was supplemented by moves to limit national investment incentives in the more prosperous regions and to concentrate them in the poorer ones. The most important of these was the October, 1971, code of good conduct worked out by the European Commission and approved by the Six to set a 20 per cent ceiling on state aids to investment in the rich, central parts of the Community.

This was still the situation when heads of government met in Paris in December 1972 to hammer out a work programme for the new community of the Nine.

In the general euphoria surrounding enlargement, Mr Heath, with strong backing from the Irish and the Italians, found little difficulty in persuading his future partners to agree to a new initiative to establish the Community's first regional development fund. Although no figures were mentioned, it was generally understood that the new fund would be considerably bigger than the £20m a year the Six were planning to spend on regional

policy before they were joined by Britain, Denmark and Ireland.

Under Mr George Thomson, the European Commissioner for regional policy, a start was quickly made to draft a regional fund along the lines requested by the heads of government. Within a mere six months, proposals were prepared to establish a £1,000m fund over three years and to set up a regional policy committee to coordinate member governments' own aid efforts.

In drafting this first blueprint, the Commission had worked out that the best way to make it acceptable to the Nine as a whole was to ensure that they all received a reasonable financial return. The French, for example, whom the Commission suspected would be the main obstacle in setting up the fund, would have been in the happy position of getting back almost as much as they paid in.

But this proved to be a miscalculation. Instead of the French, it was the West Germans who raised most objections. Initially on the ground that the fund was too large and then that the share-out was too generous to the French. By the end of 1973 when the summit deadline for the setting up of the fund fell due, there was complete deadlock among the Nine.

When the Labour Government came to power three months later the regional fund was still on ice and Mr Wilson had other priorities. Not only was the regional fund tarred with the Heath brush, but he quickly realized that any attempt to relaunch it might divert attention away from his main renegotiation aim—a new and better method of financing the whole EEC budget, irrespective of financial gains from any individual policy.

In addition, there was a general feeling that active support for the regional fund could weaken the Labour Government's bargaining position in

win EEC concessions on the closely related question of state aids.

Under the terms of Britain's accession treaty to the Community, the Conservative Government had promised to adhere to the 1971 code of good conduct. At the same time, it was agreed that a new, more sophisticated scheme of limiting state aids should be worked out in due course to take account of particular British problems.

Threats by the Italians and the Irish to boycott the summit if there was to be no agreement on the fund persuaded the rest of the Community to act. Finally on March 4 of this year, the Nine gave their go-ahead to a £42m fund spread over the next three years from which Britain stands to gain some £150m.

After more than two years of hesitation the fund is much smaller than either the European Commission or the main beneficiaries would have liked. A little under £200m a year is hardly likely to make more than a modest contribution towards solving the problems of the Community's backward regions.

In a sense it is still a pilot scheme, and its future development will depend very much on its success during the three-year period ahead. It will be up to the Commission and member governments to show that the money has been properly spent and really find its way to the Community's neediest regions.

In the two-and-a-half years or so since enlargement, the Brussels attitude to regional policy has changed as the Commission has moved away from an interventionist approach towards the view that the Community during the first years of this decade should reflect national aims on a Community scale. The regional fund and the new code of conduct on state aids should provide a general framework for a Community policy to develop alongside national aid efforts.

The record of the EEC in its efforts to work out a common policy for creating an economic and monetary union has been one of consistent and recurring failure. In some fields of policy the Community has reached a point of criticism on the ground that the policy agreed is not the best that could have been worked out. In others, such as the proposal for a common transport policy, there has been no real effort to reach agreement. But on monetary policy the six original members of the Community did work out a common policy, which the harsh winds of world economic forces have reduced to ruins. Although the Community remains committed to its goal of creating a monetary and economic union by 1980, few governments in Europe would disagree with the British assessment that this goal is not realistic.

Where there might still be some disagreement is on the question of whether the blocking of prospects of creating a monetary union is good or bad. Discussion of the prospects for such development was one of the major issues within the Community during the first years of this decade. The Rome Treaty itself says little on the subject, and its provisions calling for the phasing out of restrictions on capital movements would not alone provide a justification for claiming that a

economic and monetary union is necessary. It would be perfectly possible for all countries to remove exchange control restrictions but to retain themselves the right to change their exchange rates and adopt whatever economic policy they desired.

The motives which led the Six to seek to move towards monetary and economic union were the very forces which, in the event, have made it impossible to achieve progress towards that goal. By the summer of 1969 it had become apparent that the parties of some major European currencies had moved badly out of line. The German mark was undervalued, while the French franc was, if anything, overvalued, and the disparity was causing severe strain on both economies. Germany was importing inflation from France, and the French were beginning to risk balance of payments difficulties.

These problems were resolved by an upward revaluation of the DMark, which followed a short period of floating. Floating rates are now widely accepted; at the time they were looked on as a dangerous innovation risking to destroy the whole world monetary system. In addition, they posed a severe problem for the Community's Common Agricultural Policy, the most solid

example of a joint Community action and one which at that time accounted for roughly 90 per cent of Community expenditure. This was because all of the common prices set for the EEC were quoted in the so-called "unit of account".

German farmers found that when the DMark was revalued the payments they received for their products had dropped. This was because they went on receiving the same number of units of account, each of which was worth fewer marks.

In order to compensate their farmers, the Germans brought in a complex system of taxes on imports and special export rebates. These were seen as a threat to the existence of a common price system for agriculture, and because of the importance which has always been ascribed to this sphere of Community activity, there was intense pressure for a common monetary system to be worked out which would guarantee that Community currencies did not fluctuate against each other.

There were other pressures acting in the same direction in 1970 and 1971. Both the French government and the Commission in charge of monetary affairs were firmly in favour of the idea of fixed exchange rates as a means of locking the economies of member states together. The reasoning behind their

arguments was deceptively simple. Because it was already becoming apparent that one of the most difficult problems facing western Europe was the wide variations which existed in inflation rates and economic policies, everyone was interested in finding a way of stopping these differences.

The French Government, which has traditionally pursued growth and full employment if necessary at the expense of price stability, sought monetary backing from countries with strong currencies such as Germany. The Germans, on the other hand, were worried about the high rates of inflation in other countries and wanted general agreement on guidelines for monetary management which would force other nations to adopt less inflationary policies.

This dispute was presented in quite a different form, however, as being an institutional row with theological overtones between those who thought that adopting a common monetary policy each country would be forced to adopt sensible economic policies and those who thought that joint economic policies had to come first. These differences of opinion were successfully papered over in a report on the question by M Pierre Werner, of Luxembourg, and an agreement between the Six to tie all their

currencies together in a "snake" which would float against the dollar.

But the conflict pressure on national economies which became more evident in wake of the oil price rises, such as price rises in one out of the European float and go for own w. The United Kingdom has made it clear that it is ready to try the idea of the other Community currencies, which contribute to one of the European float and go for own w. The United Kingdom has made it clear that it is ready to try the idea of the other Community currencies, which contribute to one of the European float and go for own w.

That leave little of the Six original conception of a monetary and economic union intact. Instead, we have in a snake something which has been a technical device in limited EEC countries for those nations in its their parities together in world of floating exchange rates. Although the French President, Giscard d'Estaing, made it clear that the recent French decision to rejoin the snake is gesture of faith in Europe, it is an even graver gesture of faith in the survival of the French payments position in the coming months.

The Commonwealth connexion

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The second factor which has modified Commonwealth feelings about British membership is the rise in food prices. It is now doubtful if a pool of cheap food exists, though Britain could certainly obtain some items more cheaply for a time if it cut out of the market, as Mr Douglas Jay has shown. But in the longer run, world population trends ensure a worldwide market for the Commonwealth's exportable food and agricultural surpluses, and this wider market will become more profitable as the demand is stimulated by industrialization and development, while Britain's needs remain relatively static, and could even fall. Such calculations are strengthened for those who believe that the claims of the 77 third world countries, for a redistribution of the world's income and resources in their favour, will have to be met. The result would obviously be further to reduce Britain's relative importance in their trade, while increasing the importance of the EEC as an outlet for their growing manufactures and semi-manufactures. Such claims played a part in the negotiations which led to the Lomé agreement, and they will be pressed again. Though the oil crisis has adversely affected most Commonwealth countries, the success of Opec is seen as the harbinger of progressively better terms of trade for primary producers vis-à-vis the developed countries.

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prospect, though its dependence on the British market was (and is) the greatest. Mr Wilson claims to have won adequate concessions for New Zealand

but Mr Shore has shown that it will still pay a 20 per cent levy and its future depends on indeterminate negotiations after 1977-80. If Britain left the EEC it would no doubt want to place large contracts for New Zealand foodstuffs. This would be of immediate value to the New Zealand farmer. Even so, Mr Wallace

Rowling, the new Labour Prime Minister of New Zealand, said in London in February: "The old, simple, dependent relationship is gone for ever. For Britain, Europe has come to have overriding significance. We must adjust to that. We must take account of new economic patterns and the new political relationships which go with them." Mr George Whitlam, the Australian Prime Minister, was blunter, when he said: "I do not want to give any impression that the Australian Government sees any advantage for Australia or Europe or for the world in Britain leaving the Community."

In all three countries the point is made that, under pressure of world economic change and a new structure of costs, the regime of cheap food for Britain is dead. Their producers, with rising expectations of living standards, would hardly be prepared to subsidize the British consumer who cannot offer the advantages of the British connexion, in terms of markets or defence, of days gone by.

The Lomé convention is prized by its 22 Commonwealth signatories for more than its actual trade value to them (Britain's trade is relatively less important with the Lomé group now than it was five years ago, as the table shows). The convention represents to the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries a successful political cooperation (which few thought them capable of) between 46 developing countries, a foot in the door for future pressures, and an end to the paternalistic and neo-colonial Yaoundé regime which preceded it. They would not like to see it dismantled, they do not give them all they desire to. It gives a great deal, none the less. The end of the obligation to give reciprocal tariff advantages to Europe, the extent of the free entry concessions (even though in many cases for inadequate quotas) for ACP manufactured products, and the access to the European Development Fund (even though it amounts, at 3,390 billion units of account, to less than half the 8,000 billion demanded) are seen as important gains by the 22 Commonwealth participants.

Under the Commodity Stabilization Scheme (Stabex) they are guaranteed a stable income for a dozen of their staple income-earning products, and, in the words of the *Nigerian Chronicle*: "Properly implemented, the new agreement could indeed transform relations between Europe and the

46 ACP countries." By this is meant the ultimate realization of the demand put forward during the negotiations, for a transfer of whole industries from the industrialized world to the non-industrialized world. Immediately the Lomé provisions will enhance the existing tendency for industries to migrate to areas where labour is cheaper, better disciplined, more industrious and more plentiful than in the West. Lomé will stimulate the progressive processing of materials (such as timber) hitherto shipped crude. Whatever the limitations of the agreement (especially in the quotas granted), there is little incentive to abandon it at least until it has been given a trial.

For the Asian countries the position is very different. Again, the table shows that their relative importance for Britain has declined. Some people think that the only consolation is the duty-free entry accorded by the Community's GSP ("generalized system of preference"), coupled with the negotiation of separate trade agreements designed to enlarge quotas, cut tariffs and bring new items, especially tropical products and processed foodstuffs, under its scope.

At this stage some Asian countries might well be happy enough to see Britain abandon the Market and throw ACP groups into confusion. The India is in danger of losing its tobacco market in Britain to Malawi and East Africa. Basically, however, India (like Hongkong and, of course, Pakistan outside the Commonwealth) increasingly needs Western markets for its cheap industrial products. It wishes to compete with British textile and light engineering factories, in ways that, as we have recently seen, soon generates anger among the British trade unions affected. India's desire to develop its leather and hides trade to the production of fully finished products (footwear, luggage, etc) would wipe out a lot of jobs in Britain.

The alternative is for the Asian countries to work for the progressive extension to them of the Lomé concessions. This would also require the extension of the present emergency aid they get into a new European Development Fund. Britain alone cannot provide such aid. Nor, indeed, could a joint Commonwealth effort, though this is being initiated in Jamaica. With Britain in the EEC the Asians stand some chance of reaching these objectives, as Britain's efforts (as we have seen) to persuade the EEC to commit itself in principle to "equivalent trade access" in Dublin suggests. With Britain out, the market might lean even more towards Africa, since the historic interests of the other Eight in the East are so much more slender.

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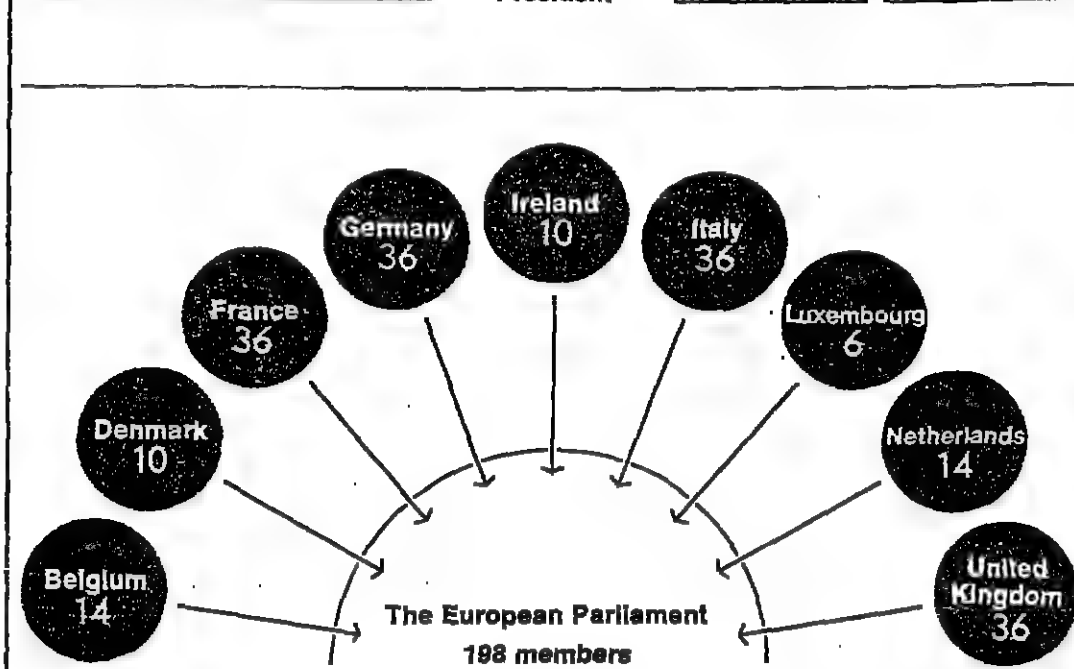
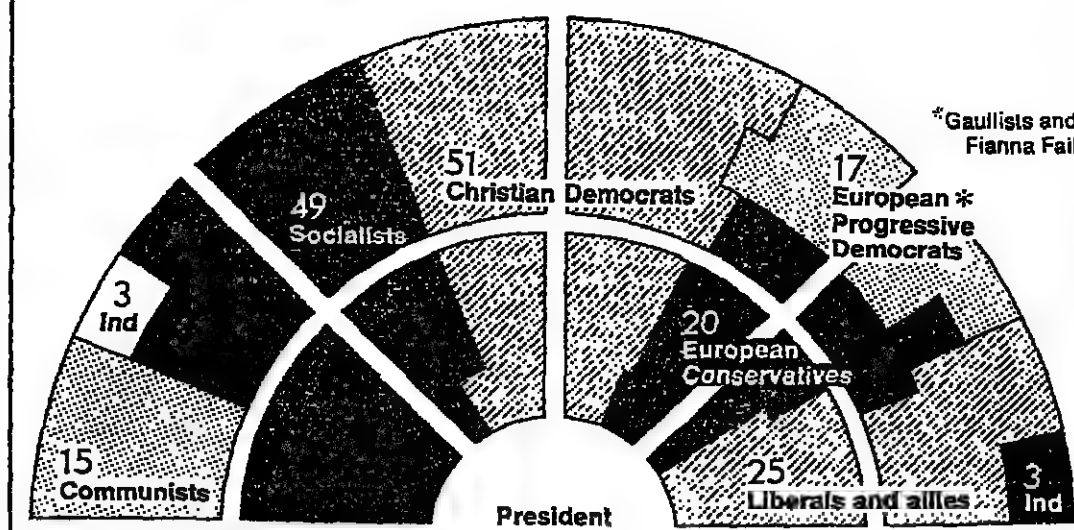
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European Parliament



The European Parliament, after trundling along for 22 years with only a minor role in Community affairs, always overshadowed by the EEC Commission and the Council of Ministers in Brussels, is now making a serious bid for power.

While the routine work of considering and giving opinions on Commission proposals goes on, most of the 183 MPs are concentrating on two objectives: to assert their right not only to influence but to control political decisions taken now by the Council of Ministers alone; and to push ahead with plans for the first direct elections to the Parliament which are expected in 1978.

But on the other front much progress has already been made. There has been a distinct enlargement of Parliament's control over the Community's annual budget as the recent dispute between the Council and Parliament has shown. Parliament has successfully established its right to control "non-obligatory" expenditure, which means money spent on activities not directly authorized under the original Treaties of the Community. This includes the important regional fund, regarded as most important to the United Kingdom, which could become the second largest item in the Community budget as regional policies are developed.

Mr Georges Spénale, the French socialist recently elected President (or Speaker) of the Parliament, said the setting of a target date for direct elections at the Paris summit had an irrigating effect on the activities of the political parties, and the European Socialists were drawing up a common election manifesto which even took account of the British Labour Party's position.

The European Socialists were deeply depressed when the Labour Party decided in 1972 not to send a delegation to the Parliament. The Conservatives, looking for an alignment with the Christian Democrats, are formulating their own common policy. The Liberals are well on the way to having an agreed European policy. The Communists are

united in wanting "a Europe of the working man".

The Parliament had its first meeting on March 19, 1958, in the Maison de l'Europe, which was built in Strasbourg in 1949 as the "temporary" centre for the Council of Europe.

This is the "other" organization of Europe, its 17 member countries including Austria, Cyprus, Malta, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey as well as the nine members of the EEC. It is not boycotted by the Labour Party, and often members of its delegation can be seen mingling with the Conservative MPs who are attending European Parliament meetings in the Maison de l'Europe at the same time.

MPs are nominated by the national parliaments on the basis of party strength, and entitlement to seats is broadly related to the population of the member states (but never less than six MPs). The method of choosing is left to the national parliaments. The system used in Italy resulted for many years in the exclusion of Communists, a powerful political group, but now there are nine Italians in the 15-strong Communist group in the Parliament. A deputy speaker is M Gerard Bordon, a French Communist.

The United Kingdom's entitlement, like that for Germany, France and Italy, is 36 MPs, but only 21 seats are taken up owing to Labour's boycott.

The strengths of the political groups are: Christian Democrats, 51; Socialists, 49; Liberals, 25; European Conservatives, including two Danes, 20; European Progressive Democrats (Gaullists), 17; Communists, 15; Independents, 6. With 15 seats not taken up, the total potential membership is 198. (Under the reform proposals for direct elections there would be 355 seats, with 67 allotted to the United Kingdom.)

The main work of the Parliament is conducted in private in 13 specialized committees where all the proposals coming from the EEC Commission for submission to the Council of Ministers are closely examined and changes proposed. If these are not accepted by the Commission then, in a report to Parliament, the proposals are put to the vote and, if approved, sent to the Council of Ministers who are under an obligation to take Parliament's views into account. If they choose not to adopt amendments, Parliament has no power of insisting, except on

the "non-obligatory" Budget items. Parliament's ultimate sanction is to disapprove the entire Commission, though not individual commissioners, but it would have no say in the appointment of successors. This would be reserved to the Council of Ministers.

There are about 300 committee meetings every year, and 12 plenary sessions of Parliament, held mostly in Strasbourg, the others taking place in the purpose-built parliamentary headquarters at the Centre Européen, Luxembourg.

On the pattern of European parliaments, the work for the plenary sessions originates in the committees which are authorized to hold inquisitorial sessions with Community officials and outside experts, and to make on-the-spot inquiries into local problems.

Debates are usually based on reports from committees which are introduced by a "rapporteur", then commented on by spokesmen for the political groups, followed by general discussion (speeches of MPs being limited to five minutes, spoken to 10).

There are debates on amendments tabled by political groups or groups of MPs. Votes are taken on these, and on the amended report at the end. The Commission is obliged to give careful consideration to Parliament's opinion in redrafting submissions to the Council and makes frequent statements to the House on action taken.

Members of the Commission and of the Council attend Parliament for question time and contribute to general debates. All documents are produced in the six official languages: French, German, English, Italian, Dutch and Danish. Simultaneous translation is provided at all proceedings.

The annual cost of running the European Parliament is about £18m compared with (last year) £3.2m for the House of Commons and £1.1m for the House of Lords. Of the 1,100 staff, 250 are translators or interpreters. The number of orders and regulations flowing from the Commission is about 3,000 a year, but most of these are technical trading adjustments under the Common Agricultural Policy not requiring close scrutiny.

According to Mr Cornelis Berkhouwer, the former Dutch President of the Parliament, there are about 400 proposals from the Commission waiting for decision by the Council of Ministers.

Defence

The closest that the European Community has come to formulating its own foreign policy (and it is not very close) has been by way of the Political Consultation Machinery (PCM) originally known as the Davignon Committee when it was set up in late 1970.

The machinery might be described as three-tier. On top sit the foreign ministers of the Nine who meet every quarter. But the day-to-day running of it is controlled more directly at monthly meetings of a Political Committee, comprising senior foreign ministry officials. (Britain is represented by the Deputy Under-Secretary for European Affairs at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.)

Beneath this are strung out a network of sub-committees, each dealing on an ad hoc basis with some geographical or functional area of interest. There is for instance a Latin America committee, an Eastern Europe committee, another on South-East Asia, another in the Group of Correspondents, foreign ministry officials like the others, who act almost as "adjutants" for the Political Committee, supervising the workings of the machinery, and linked by a special PCM telegraph service, dubbed Corcu—an acronym for Correspondents European. Meetings are held in the capital of the Community president, which means they are currently held in Dublin.

The idea behind the PCM is that each member of the Nine should consult with the others before finalizing its approach to any foreign development, ideally with a view to ensuring a common approach. At the very least, it should inform them.

There is no obligation to do so. But there has been a growing awareness of the PCM within the Community and a greater tendency over the years to take advantage of it. An average of two committees a week are meeting for some reason or another in Dublin—and if there is no time to convene a special committee meeting, the local ambassadors of the Nine might meet to try to thrash out something.

Activity was intense during the Cyprus crisis last year, and more recently a common front was arrived at over aid to Vietnam. A more celebrated success story has been the unity achieved at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). The failure during the October war was equally spectacular, but then Rome or even the Treaty of Rome was not built in a day. (In fact, the PCM is outside the terms of the treaty and is officially linked to it only through its choice of the presidential capital for meetings.)

European communists dream of the day when foreign policy and its Silesian twin defence policy, are both decided on by the Nine. That day is still distant. One might argue that the Community has been deciding foreign policy since the ink dried on the Treaty of Rome, its original raison d'être, cannot but impinge upon foreign relations.

But in the day to day business of reacting to political events abroad, the PCM remains only an instrument for consultation.

The admittance of defence to community business looks even more remote. Defence is very much a Nato prerogative. Britain has been among the most active in trying to build up a strong European identity within the North Atlantic alliance, but the foundations have been dug in Nato's own European, not the EEC.

If the Nine made a quantum jump from the present PCM to a more decisive foreign policy-making body, defence might have to follow. The West Germans are among those who would probably welcome this way of involving France.

If the United States, given a different administration after 1976, were to withdraw troops in large numbers from the Continent, the French might be only too anxious themselves to become once more involved in defending Europe. A French president might find it easier to discuss defence through the Community than to rejoin the Nato military organization.

But these are hypothetical questions. The Community as an instrument of defence policy, is still some way from reality.

in's trade with the Commonwealth and Europe, by trading areas, 1969 and 1974

Countries	Imports		Exports		Balance	
	1974	1969	1974	1969	1974	1969
	£million	%	£million	%	£million	%
Commonwealth	23,116.7	100	8,515.1	100	16,494.3	100
Group (APC)	7,722.3	33.3	1,809.9	19.4	5,507.9	33.4
Commonwealth countries	3,000.7	13.0	1,247.4	14.9	2,245.5	13.6
	1,908.1	7.0	990.0	11.9	1,438.9	8.7
	1,051.3	4.5	589.9	6.9	776.3	4.7
	785.0	3.3	389.4	4.4	619.9	3.7
	8,930.0	38.8	3,529.0	42.5	5,914.0	35.9
					7,099.3	100
					1,458.4	20.7
					1,041.4	14.7
					786.0	11.1
					387.2	5.5
					331.0	4.7
					3,038.0	43.3

EEC for 1969 excludes Ireland and Denmark; EFTA for 1974 excludes Ireland and Denmark. White Commonwealth includes Canada, Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, Malia, Gibraltar, Cyprus. Asian Commonwealth for both years includes India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Singapore and Hongkong. Lomé Group includes all 46 signatories of the convention for both years.

Substitute solutions

possible substitutes for the EEC have been put forward for Britain, varying degrees of conviction and enthusiasm at different

One is the Commonwealth; the second is a north Atlantic trading area; and the third is a wider European trade arrangement. The

Commonwealth is now regarded as a small and dwindling ally. The connexion is still

but only as a subsidiary ally. There seems no prospect of the Commonwealth

being a trading or economic group that would have claim on the loyalty of its

ers. Commonwealth trade preferences have been melting away and could not easily be restored; and at the Kingston

the Commonwealth heads of government put it on record

of them felt that the

British membership of

EC would be contrary to

Commonwealth interests and

many of them would prefer

So it is the European free trade alternative that is now being advocated by the anti-marketisers. This is the option

propounded in the pamphlet regarding EEC membership that is to be issued to every household.

It is a proposal with a long history. This was what Britain tried to bring about, through the abortive Bandung negotiations, when the Community was first

formed. It was only when such a wider free trade area, including the EEC, could not be established that Britain and the others went ahead to set up Efta.

Whether the free trade alternative would be available to Britain now is a matter of dispute. An industrial free trade agreement is now in operation between the EEC and those Efta

countries which have decided not to join the Community. But

Mr George Thomson, for example, the EEC Commissioner for the regions, has warned that

"there is no evidence that the

recess of the Community would be

willing to grant a major industrial



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POSTAL BALLOTS ARE FAIRER

vision of the Amalgamated of Engineering Workers to postal voting for their elections has been described by the left-wing. So be it. It has been bitterly by Mr John Boyd, a whose election as secretary of the union is to be declared later. The change was by the left-wing and y thought to be likely to them in practice. But not the main objection to principal criticism is that it is less democratic. members customarily take a postal ballot than branch meetings, where trials will be elected in the change is allowed

the militants are more prepared, to the time to long and meetings this form of usually benefits the left. that is not invariably would it be right to that throughout British tions today there is a moderates desperately to hold back wildly able leaders. The reality more confused. But truly democratic elcld produce more or less leaders, there is a here that needs to be or its own sake. Union

leaders have no right to be a self-perpetuating oligarchy. Their legitimacy depends on the support of the people they represent.

No system of election could guarantee to provide leaders who have the active support of even a majority of members. Every union has too many passive members for that, people who have joined simply because they are expected to or have to in order to hold their job. There will be even more of those as the closed shop spreads. But as the closed shop extends its grip so too will the power of the union over its own members as well as over the economy at large. That makes it all the more necessary to guard against tyranny and injustice in its own internal procedures. So far as the election of officials is concerned, that means that the method should be such as to encourage the largest possible number of members to take part and to be most easily verified. This second point is not negligible. British unions have been more free from scandal than many others, but there are disturbing reports from time to time of faked elections. It is essential for the good name of British trade unionism that there should be a lively awareness of this danger.

On both these scores there is normally an advantage in postal voting. That should count more

than the considerations of cost and speed which are usually advanced against the system. There is a third objection: that a postal vote does not accurately reflect the views of those members who are interested enough to turn up at meetings, who are the ones with sufficient enthusiasm to keep the union going. But so long as union leaders claim to speak in the name of all their members they should seek to be truly representative of as broad a cross section of them as possible.

If the unions will not ensure this for themselves then sooner or later a time will come when the law will have to do so, despite the repeal of the Industrial Relations Act. The present Government would have no stomach for this task. Their immediate successors might well decide that they had more urgent priorities on coming to office. They might be more concerned with securing the cooperation of the unions on measures to control inflation, and feel that it would be unwise to tackle both objectives at the same time. But the question of union democracy will have to be tackled sometime. It is ultimately in the best interest of the unions themselves that the way they conduct their own affairs, whatever they may do to anybody else's, should be beyond reproach.

Immigration and urban crime

From Mr David J. Mason

Sir, The irresponsibility of the comments of Judge Gwyn Morris about the effects of immigration on areas of South London is surpassed only by the woeful ignorance he displays of the real problems of the declining areas of our cities.

Two fundamental misconceptions are apparent in his remarks. Firstly, a large proportion of the black populations of areas like Brixton are not immigrants at all. They were born and brought up in Britain. They form an integral and important part of our society and have a right to be treated as such and not as an external, and parasitic, imposition. Until we stop talking about "immigrants" we are unlikely to begin adequately to deal with the urgent problems of our major cities.

Secondly, it is quite erroneous to ascribe the problems of the inner city areas to black immigration. As Professor John Rex and his colleagues pointed out, long ago as 1967, in their admirable study of Sparkbrook, Birmingham, the attraction of the poor, underprivileged and black sections of the community to particular areas of our cities is an aspect of a process of decline already in motion and reflects their deprived and restricted positions in the housing market.

The very urgent problems of our cities, and of their poorer areas, including high rates of recorded crime, will not be solved by diverting attention away from the need to provide adequate housing, employment and educational facilities and on to the red herring of race. The inhabitants of Brixton and Clapham are understandably concerned about the environments in which they live, but they will not be assisted by remarks from eminent sources which seem to lend support to those who would seek to exploit race for political advantage. Judge Gwyn Morris has rendered a grave disservice to those whom he seeks to protect.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID J. MASON,
Lecturer in Sociology,
The University, Leicester.
May 16.

Lessons of Flixborough

From Dr John Cox

Sir, As one who has been concerned with the Flixborough investigation since July and knows the people involved, I am most disturbed at suggestions that prosecutions may be contemplated.

Those who may have been at fault have suffered more than can be imagined. Friends and in some cases relatives, perished in the disaster. What possible good can come from the prosecution of people who have suffered not only bereavement but the feelings of guilt (in some cases imaginary) arising from the tragedy?

There are instances when punishment can serve a purpose. Huge fines for the discharge of toxic wastes might provide a commercial incentive, at present largely absent, to take more effective steps to prevent such action. But I cannot imagine any company being more or less likely to pay attention to safety in this type of industry where a fine of £400 is incentive enough.

Apart from the inhuman emotions revealed by the cries for "retribution", the search for a scapegoat can only hinder efforts to learn from the disaster. If the report is to be credible, let it be on the grounds of the technical recommendations not made and which are relevant to safety on future plants. What happened at Flixborough was not primarily due to the mistakes of individuals: the attention given to education and training, codes of practice and the many many technical details relevant to plant safety.

Sincerely,
JOHN COX,
Dr J. I. Cox & Partners, Consulting Engineers,
Cobbe House, Cobbe Close,
Pound Hill,
Crawley, Sussex.
May 13.

For human needs

From Mr Keith Graham

Sir, Professor Mills (May 13) informs me that "when the crash comes the normal social structure becomes disrupted". Perhaps he could tell us what is normal about a social structure where hundreds of thousands of people are unemployed and old people die of hypothermia. The wonder is not that there is a "scream for more and more money and goods" but that it has been so muted for so long.

However, unlike the animals to which Professor Mills compares him, man has developed the technology which would enable us to escape the present mess. It is within our power to build a world in which goods are produced for meeting human needs, instead of for the profit motive, with consequent conflicts over wages and salaries.

If we are confident enough to take the opportunity to build such a world, dubious analogies with the animal kingdom will seem even less apposite.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH GRAHAM,
Department of Philosophy,
Wills Memorial Building,
Queens Road, Bristol.
May 13.

Ultimate industrial action?

From Mr Arthur J. Kooze

Sir, You report (May 16) that our registrars in furtherance of a wage claim are to disrupt funerals. I may hope that now the effects of industrial action threaten to pursue us into the hereafter the nadir of our discontent has been reached? Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR J. KOOZE,
88 Wyndcliff Road, SE7,
May 16.

Referendum issues: food prices

From Lord Sainsbury

Sir, Mr Douglas Jay's lecture (Letters, May 15) is really in two parts. In the first he argues about the price of butter in 1978; in the second he says how impossible it is to predict future food prices.

His butter argument is not helped by his bad arithmetic. The current intervention price for butter is 5695 per ton. With a subsidy of just over 10p per lb, most of which comes from the EEC, that gives a cheaper retail price, which anyone can check, of around 27p per lb. On that ratio, the intervention price of butter were to increase to £1,085 by April, 1977, the price of butter in the shops, which is where it counts, would be (without subsidy) nearer 55p-60p per lb than the 70p Mr Jay proposes.

But what really matters are not the intricacies of the world butter market—understood by few and certainly not by Mr Jay. The crucial point is whether Britain will be able to find and pay for that half of its food needs which it imports. If, as Mr Jay suggests, Britain relies on the uncertainties of the world market, we are likely to be in dire straits, for we would no longer be shopping in a free market with a free account. The Government's recent White Paper on Agriculture (Cmd 6020) estimates that each time the £ falls one percentage point, some £55m is added to our food import bill. At the same time, the demands on the world food supplies are increasingly enormous and the world needs record harvests each year simply to keep pace.

The European Community offers a secure and stable source of supply from which we already obtain nearly half our food imports. It is precisely because of this that Britain should retain its membership.

Yours faithfully,
SAINSBURY,
House of Lords.
May 16.

Laws under the EEC

From Mr Michael Hutchinson, Conservative MP for Edinburgh South
Sir, My friend and colleague Sir Michael Havers, QC, MP (May 12) is a little unjust to our mutual colleague Sir Arthur Irvine, QC, MP. Sir Arthur was not in fact Solicitor-General when his *White Paper on Command 3301*, was published in 1967.

Sir Arthur was indeed correct in warning his constituents that important and immense changes in the law are involved if the United Kingdom remains within the EEC. This contention is strongly supported by the address given by Lord Justice Scarman and published in the *Law Society's Gazette* of November 7, 1973.

Speaking of the European Communities Act 1972, Section 2 Sub-Section 1 and Section 3 Sub-Section 1, the learned Lord Justice said: "As a lawyer, say to other lawyers the two sub-sections are themselves

a legal revolution. They establish a new sort of law and a new Supreme Court."

After enumerating some of the activities of the EEC as laid down in Article 3 of the Treaty of Rome, Lord Justice Scarman mentioned that the point in that part of his address was simply "to expose to you, I hope once and for all, the nonsense of the proposition, that because Common Market law is limited in scope, therefore its impact on English law will be limited. I suggest to you quite the contrary."

Sir Arthur Irvine has served his constituents, and a wider public, well in drawing attention to the profound changes required in our law, English and Scottish. If we remain in the EEC—changes more far-reaching than some are willing to mention or explain.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
MICHAEL CLARK HUTCHISON,
House of Commons.
May 14.

Steel crisis

From the Director and Editor in Chief of Agence Europe

Sir, Agence Europe is not "the Community bulletin" as Mr Heffer seems to imply (see Mr Hatfield's account in *The Times* of May 15). It is a private and absolutely independent publication, as all our readers in Great Britain and elsewhere know very well.

I confirm, on the other hand, all our reports on the substance of the "steel crisis". Also, I feel that the fact that the Commission has examined all arguments in favour or against the declaration of a state of crisis and listened to all those concerned, in order to identify the so-called "common interest", shows that she behaves correctly and that she is not the dictatorial and blind bureaucrat which Mr Heffer's friends often describe.

Yours truly,
EMANUELE GAZZO, Director and Editor in Chief,
Agence Europe,
10 Boulevard St Lazare,
1030 Brussels, Belgium.
May 16.

Pay packet information

From Mr George Bull

Sir, For the sake of accuracy, may I point out that the editorial that you quoted today (May 12) did not, in fact, urge employers to recommend to their employees that they should vote "yes" in the forthcoming Referendum. The opinion expressed by *The Director* was that employers should put "a brief, but straightforward and honest assessment... in the next pay packet of what the Board believes will be the impact of the June decision on the company's future prospects".

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE BULL,
Editor-in-Chief, *The Director*,
10 Belgrave Square, SW1.
May 16.

Mr Wilson's rejection of a coalition

From Mr Tom Boardman

Sir, Mr Wilson has rejected any form of coalition government. Yet he has been unable to put forward any policies to resolve the nation's problems. He knows that those policies that are necessary would not get the support of the majority of his parliamentary party. What are they?

First, our domestic consumption must be cut by about one tenth and this must be fairly achieved. It will not be done by allowing the public sector and those in key industries with industrial power continually to increase their real spending money whilst the weaker sections of our society and our overseas creditors pick up the bill. If, as now seems inevitable, it should mean some form of statutory incomes policy, it must take account of the lessons of past failures: it must, avoid freezing wages and salaries into patterns which ignore, on the one hand, the market rate and, on the other, the ability of the employer to pay. Arbitration, with enforceable awards may provide the best mechanism.

Second, public expenditure must lose its full share of such cuts. Government must set the example. Third, all such extravaganzas as the National Enterprise Board and further nationalization must be stopped. Aid must be limited to temporary support for those vital industries to be restructured so that they can again become profitable and competitive. Blanket aid will only jeopardize the employment of those in competing firms. Better by far to retrain and redeploy those whose work would otherwise be largely wasted.

Fourth, there must be changes to remove the nonsense that have arisen in the systems of unemployment pay and benefits to strikers' families.

Fifth, the trade union law must be reformed to give properly elected union leaders the authority over their members that they need to discharge their duties responsibly. Both the major parties have tried to do this and failed, so that power has now passed from Parliament to world dubious analogies with the animal kingdom will seem even less apposite.

Sixth, we must remove the prejudice against profits, as without these there will be no jobs and no national wealth to meet the growing demands of those who cannot provide for themselves.

And, of course, we must remain within the European Community.

The Labour Government are incapable of carrying out such policies. Nor could a Conservative government alone if, as proposed, it was before, by those prepared to use their industrial strength to override the authority of Parliament. Yet this need not deter Mrs Thatcher from now expressing her willingness to join with those from other parties in achieving such a transition to socialism as swift and painless as possible.

Yours faithfully,
SAM WAPSHARE,
4 Hawthorne Road,
Radlett, Hertfordshire.

Communist aims in South East Asia

From Mr N. M. Forster

Sir, The tone of your second leader of today (May 13)—and indeed other recent editorial comment since the fall of South Vietnam—is astonishing in its naivety and alarming in its complacency.

The aside references to the "hoary old domino theory" is the astonishing implication that had not America tried to resist communism in South East Asia the "nationalist communist movement" would not have been mobilized, the bland assumption that now they are victorious they will be content, are matched in naivety only by the conclusion which seems to be that the West must avoid "making prophecies" in case they come about. How does a prudent man arrange his defence unless he at least contemplates the possibility of attack?

The leader congratulates the Vietnamese on "allowing life to continue with relatively little change". Who—but *The Times*—really thinks that this situation is going to continue? But then *The Times* evidently believed that the Paris Agreements would be lasting; and no doubt that the "coalition" Government in Laos would continue in sweetness and light.

My own policies might be described as social democrat and if anything I am left of centre. But it is horrifying to find that a newspaper like *The Times* cannot apparently learn the lessons of recent history or even accept the long term objectives which the Communist countries themselves have so often spelt out.

For the fact is that these objectives are clear and unambiguous and they have been repeated ad nauseam from Lenin to Khrushchev. They are to bring down the capitalist system and the Western democratic system by war and insurrection if necessary, and to subvert it if it is not. The long term objective is sometimes concealed by short term expediency, but remains constant and unwavering.

The formation of coalition government with Communists has always resulted ultimately in communist takeovers: the temporary division of countries is always accepted only to allow consolidation of one half while the other is undermined; the consolidation of revolution and suppression of opposition in one country is always completed before attention is turned to the next "dominant philosophy" always "what's mine is my own, we'll begin to negotiate about your half".

Of course, some of the client or puppet states supported by the West are none too pretty, but at least by constant pressure and education we may hope to succeed in reforming the leaders and improving the people's lot: but on the other side there is no hope, no reform, no elections, no choice ever again for the peoples so overrun. The alternatives allow of no compromise, because one is based ultimately on evolution, freedom and choice and the other on a dogma and self-righteousness more fervent than any religion.

The few Western successes in combating the spread of totalitarian communism have been achieved only by negotiation and by sufficient deterrent force—Greece, Berlin, Nato itself, Korea and Cuba are all examples—and above all by intelligent assessment of the long term objectives of both sides. But *The Times* evidently now advocates that the West must be provocative by "making prophecies" and "trying to support or organize friendly states" but rather that we must "take a back seat" and hope it all goes away: but then *The Times* took that view in the 1930s I recollect, in the face of an equally dark menace to our individual and collective freedom and it was a view which very nearly brought us to our knees. Yours faithfully,
N. M. FORSTER,
18 Carlton Road,
Ealing, W5.
May 13.

Christians and exorcism

From the Reverend John Tracy SJ

Sir, Your report on the letter of the 65 leading academics on exorcism (May 15) raises much wider and more important issues than how to treat alleged possession by evil spirits. According to your report the statement expressed the opinion that "the church had never expected that members must necessarily share all the beliefs of Jesus".

This is a very large and active cut out of a theological bag already giving at the seams. All Christian churches today are seriously disturbed at the gap between the academics and the ordinary preacher. Those who read the one and listen to the other, find themselves asking in bewilderment: What are we to believe?

If professed Christians need not accept all the beliefs of Jesus, which must they accept? Which reject? What are the criteria for acceptance or rejection? And what do we do when we find the academics, in disagreement among themselves?

By the time subjective electionism has done its work, Christian's name will be legion. Yours faithfully,
JOHN TRACY SJ,
Farm Street Church, W1.

Foxes in Streatham

From Mrs Alma H. Macpherson

Sir, Mr Leigh in today's *Times* (May 16) says that he has never seen foxes in London. Up to a fortnight ago I had lived in Streatham for 38 years. Of recent years, I and my neighbours have had foxes in our gardens several times, and I know of a nest in the garden of a school near by. They have also been seen frequently in Dulwich.

Yours truly,
ALMA H. MACPHERSON,
52 Grettton Court,
Girton,
Cambridge,
May 16.

Wood

Peart's version to EEC

on and Carlisle over the r Fred Peart, the Minister, Fisheries and d his evangelical Christianism, his anti-Market-ers are rant or misguided notion seems to me to be an unifies some account of on, not exactly on the if it could happen to it happen to any other or, but rather because is anti-Market conviction in the Council of d found he had been to might say, where he bt, the EEC itself was d to his way of thinking, is worth remembering rt was never ideologi- to the EEC, nor was he opeanist. He is not only odate, but also fairly uthen) that left turned) to fight a Euro- o came back from Italy unior Gunner officer to Labour nomination in to and marry Beth, the y teacher he had met on practice ranges in e still says that marry- x the more important agenda during that

believed in some form political terrorism, of rigidly formalized, of the sale of of duty, he points, rather to the remarkable path made in the Com- il 9, at the end of the ate on the renegotia- per, as the best exco- political Europeanism. "his good fortune enter the House than to be chosen ary private secretary Bums, the Don Valley

mines who became Minister of Agriculture in August 1945 and went on to shape post-war British farming. Mr Peart did not know Tom Williams, and assumes he had been suggested by Will Lawther, the Durham miners' leader. But that assumption governed his whole political career. When he went to Brussels, in and out of office, the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries has been his home, and the intervals mainly had to do with membership of the Council of Europe and Western Economic Union, with some emphasis on the defence of Western Europe.

Mr Peart has never been alone in this worship of Tom Williams as a man and as a minister, though with him there was a difference. He became, in the 1950s and 1960s, particularly the 1950s, the Williams system of agricultural support, from which both farmers and consumers benefited. He was a traditional Labour cheap food man, and a sturdy defender of the principle that the United Kingdom must be as self-sufficient as possible in food. He was also, like Williams, a Commonwealth man; into the United Kingdom must flow the cheapest grain, meat, dairy produce and sugar in the world.

When he became Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the first time in October 1964, Mr Peart took over the Williams system, as amended by Conservative ministers, and was determined to work it in the interests of both the British farmer and the British consumer. He had no doubt that the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy would be damaging to the interests of both, removing security from the farmer, raising food prices against the consumer by slamming the door on cheap Commonwealth sources.

When the Labour Government, 1966-70, threatened by the devaluation of the pound, desperately changed course and applied for membership of the EEC, Mr Peart was one of four ministers in Cabinet who stubbornly opposed the step. The others were Mrs Castle, Mr Willie Ross (both of whom are still hostile), and Mr Richard Marsh, now chairman of British Rail. He still thought that the Williams balance between producer and consumer, with access to cheap world food, was preferable to the pro-

ducers' charter that the French insisted on in the Common Agricultural Policy. He had strong support from an anti-Market permanent secretary, Sir John Winnifrid.

Then in April, 1974, Mr Callaghan, a deeply committed landlord, and Mr Peart, a deeply committed opponent of the Common Agricultural Policy, began Labour's renegotiation of the terms of United Kingdom membership negotiated by Mr Heath and Mr Rippon. Mr Peart, determined to go to the table in good faith and with an open mind, found that not only the EEC had changed, but also the Commonwealth and the rest of the commodity producers of the world.

A close friend of Pierre Lardinois, the agricultural commissioner in Brussels, who had formerly been an attaché at the Dutch Embassy in London, Mr Peart discovered that the theology of CAP was very different from the practice. What he had thought to be rigid was flexible; indeed, more flexible than Whitehall policies. Before long, as he travelled the Commonwealth in search of beef and sugar supplies, he discovered that the beef and sugar producers wanted to exploit the full rising world prices, and the old Commonwealth connection had turned into a snare and delusion. He did not blame them, or fail to understand them, but he took the message.

Where the Commonwealth governments offered no more than grudging concessions to help the United Kingdom to get supplies at low prices, the EEC offered immediate practical help. It could be said it has been said—that the Commonwealth "screwed the United Kingdom for every penny they could get while we were over a barrel on supplies", and Mr Peart and his department knew they would do it again whenever they got the chance. Mr Peart faced the changed realities. He had learnt where the United Kingdom's future interests lay: political and commercial togetherness form part of the same pattern. The stubborn anti-Market-er's conversion was complete. And over the weekend he was scornfully challenging as nonsense the latest Transport House speakers' notes, which still stand on cheap food and efficient farming where Tom Williams stood 30 years ago.

You call it canny,
we call it Provident.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Engineers: facing the order downturn

After under-performing the market regularly for about a decade, the engineering sector managed to do slightly better than the rest of the market during last year's decline. Nor was it performed any too badly in the recovery this year—albeit the rally until recently has been fairly indiscriminate.

But, for all that, many institutional investors remained decidedly sceptical about engineering shares. In short, the core of their reasoning goes something like this: recession this time round is international, not merely domestic; the light to medium end of the sector is now faced by the prospect of much over growth in consumer demand, and particularly motor vehicle demand, than seemed less than a couple of years back; and the heavier end of the sector remains more vulnerable than many industries to the vagaries of a high rate of inflation.

Possibly the best that can be said at this stage is that the sector as a whole has, by and large, been spared the worst of the huge liquidity crisis that appeared to be looming six to nine months ago. On one hand, liquidity pressures have been eased by slackening activity, and easing, in some cases at least, of raw material prices, and, of course, by the slack relief measures brought in on November—worth £10m in one. On the other hand, there has been the substantial rise in the availability of funds from an underflooded bank sector, not to mention the fall in the stock market as a source of longer-term capital.

Liquidity

But said, it is still too early to believe that all companies safely over the immediate liquidity hurdle, particularly where there are long-term contracts involved, a large exposure to this year's steel price rises, or simply where measures to conserve cash were a far too late. Nor is the deep-rooted liquidity crisis in the sense that capital investment needs to be rationed at reasonable levels.

Lord Plowden stressed in his "Investments" annual review: "So long as present conditions obtain there is no possibility of manufacturing industry generating and retaining sufficient funds to be self-financing. That is not the only problem of financing a world-wide and a fresh start in raw material costs in 12 to 18 months time, after looks like being a period of stagnation or falling profits."

In this context, the key question must centre on just how such a period of severe recession is likely to impact on the three-decade boom in engineering. In many cases, orders in parts of the engineering industry were still at high levels at the start of 1975, for instance, but recent figures suggest that volume of outstanding orders has been dropping sharply since mid-1974. But, for instance, reckoned allowing for swings and debauches in equipment prices, the level of working in most industries at least the half-stage. And in motor cars it is fairly clear that over may have happened to and for equipment. This body is still through a sizable backlog of replacement equipment



Lord Plowden, chairman of Tube Investments, emphasising the financing problem.

orders well into the early months of this year.

But while the outstanding workload has remained high, the intake of new orders certainly has not. Here again volume and value tell different tales, with volume peaking as early as late 1973 in some cases. But next year's export orders help up into 1974, particularly in such capital goods sectors as process plant. Vickers reckoned it saw new orders for printing machinery fall away relatively early on, but Babcock saw orders for construction equipment hold up much better than expected and anything to do with diesel has held up well too. And large, the downturn in ordering really started to make itself felt only in the last quarter of 1974 as certain areas of consumer demand started to crumble and dealer destocking became viciously noticeable, casualty being Tube's cycle division.

Indicator

A traditional general indicator, of course, is the machine tool industry, and it was the extent of its downturn in ordering here in the second half of last year that finally alerted Alfred Herbert's hopes of surviving without government aid. But machine tool manufacturers also provide a good illustration of the kind of problems facing a wide cross-section of engineering exporters. Given the collapse of American machine tool orders—down 60 per cent in the last quarter of 1974—the international competition for orders inevitably became cut-throat. And in the kind of conditions one might well ask how a British manufacturer is to compete when he has to start by building 30 per cent inflation into his costs.

Clearly a great deal here now hangs on the movement in exchange rates. The past year's engineering exports have responded sharply to increased currency competitiveness. The crucial question is whether the Government will allow sterling to fall far enough—Phillips & Drew have suggested a 30 per cent depreciation is necessary—and soon enough to allow British engineering to pick up such orders as are about. That could still enable the industry to be in slightly better shape than it looks like being to take advantage of any demand boom in 1977.

Aside from the general export question, there is also the question of the EEC referendum. Although imports of engineering products from the Community, particularly from Germany, have been on a strong up-trend over recent years, most engineering companies still see the Community market as their best growth area and best prospect. As the major part of last week that it reckoned an exit from the Community could put at risk up to a fifth of its

United Kingdom production, over £800m last year, inside a period of 18 months. Half that 20 per cent was represented by exports to the Community (direct and indirect) and the other half an estimate of the likely overall repercussions of the domestic economy after withdrawals.

Some, incidentally, have argued on this latter score that withdrawals might have some offsetting effect to the extent that it afforded the domestic motor industry greater protection. But that tends to look strange against Ryder's recovery projection for British Leyland based largely on the company's ability to increase its share of continental markets, particularly in the commercial vehicle field.

Uncertainty

Even discounting the additional, if temporary, uncertainty ahead of the referendum result, the common theme in nearly every chairman's report so far this year has been increasing concern about the ability to compete for export business. And what is just as clear is that export business, which last year was generally more profitable than ever before, is likely to be appreciably less profitable in 1975.

As for overall profitability, the key quite clearly lies with volume—the balance between the volume of the United Kingdom Government to reflate against the reflation possibilities overseas and signs that the destocking process may have been carried too far in some areas. Costs, of course, continue to rise, albeit that higher basic wage rates are being partly offset by an almost total absence of overtime. But at least there have been some benefits from last year's easing of the price code and this year's falling interest rates.

Additionally, some companies now look like being helped to a greater extent than seemed likely by their overseas operations. GKN, for example, reckons that both Unicard in Germany and John Lysaght in Australia have already seen the bottom and the group is looking for a higher proportional contribution from the overseas side this year to keep overall profits within a very close distance of last year's.

Insulated

The companies at the heavier end, too, should be reasonably insulated this year providing they can keep the production going and costs under some semblance of control.

But all is not necessarily roses. As Whessoe showed recently, there should be no shortage of work. Both Babcock and Clark Chapman, for instance, have pointed to full work loads for the present year at the heavy end, while the nationalised industries' ordering is, for the most part, still holding up fairly well. But at least so far. The real problems here are not likely to appear until 1976 when it will be seen just how serious the threat to reduce capital spending has proved in practice.

Overall, then, the question marks over the investment status of the sector are likely to be with us for some months yet. In the meantime, one ought to be seeing plenty more rights issues from the sector. The immediate liquidity crisis may be over and working capital may be slightly easier to come by this year, given the relatively high levels of finished stocks held at the end of 1974. But to cope with the next upturn in the cycle most companies are going to need considerably longer capital bases. As the major part of last week that it reckoned an exit from the Community could put at risk up to a fifth of its

Mr Campbell Adamson, the director-general of the CBI, made clear in these columns last Friday that, in the view of many industrialists, the Industry Bill now before Parliament diverges in important respects from last summer's White Paper. The Regeneration of British Industry, which was its title. The Prime Minister has indicated that where the Industry Bill and the White Paper diverge, it is the latter that has precedence in the eyes of the Government.

The White Paper, however, was written in the spirit of giving some things to all men. Anyone can pluck from it a text to support his particular position. Far from being a clear statement of Labour's industrial policy, it papers over the wide disagreement on priorities.

There would probably be general, if not universal, agreement covering both sides of the Government and most of those involved in finance and industry, that the British condition exhibits the following inter-related symptoms: low

wages, low investment, low productivity, low profitability, low (at least by European standards) levels in industrial democracy and worker consultation, bad management and widespread restrictive practices by organized labour. Each interacts directly or indirectly on the others.

From this starting point, the White Paper gave a first impression of firm resolve to break the depressing cycle by increasing the level of investment in British industry through the direct intervention of the National Enterprise Board and the operation of planning agreements. The introductory passages are full of confidence.

Britain's prosperity and welfare depend on the wealth generated by its industry and all those who work in it. It matters vitally to all of us that British industry should be strong and successful. We need both efficient publicly-owned industries and a vigorous, alert, responsible and profitable private sector. The Government believes that this new initiative will contribute to the achievement of greater industrial efficiency, more and better investment, and a higher return

on that investment." And so on.

The tone of these passages suggests a distinctly "dynamic" concept of "regeneration". It was picked up and turned into a good debating point at least by Sir Monty Finniston, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, in his published letter of defiance to Mr Wedgwood Benn of May 5.

In that letter he said, "The corporation is engaged in one part of that regeneration of British industry to which the Government rightly attaches the highest importance... much of its equipment is obsolescent or obsolete and partly because of this, it takes many more people in Britain to make a ton of steel than in other advanced industrial countries and at higher cost... In the regeneration that the corporation has begun, the industry will produce more and higher quality steel than ever before, with the most modern plant and machinery (£4,500m is being invested over a decade) but employ fewer people."

The White Paper's sections on the role of the National Enterprise Board however, begin to blur the edges. Thus "it may on occasion be called on to

take over an ailing company which is in danger of collapse but needs to be maintained... for reasons of regional employment or industrial policy" (which bids fair to be one of the understatements of the past 12 months).

And the White Paper is also concerned at most stages that the interests of employees and their representatives should be properly consulted. Priorities other than industrial efficiency are thus in the equation. Indeed the evidence of recent months, even before the Industry Bill gets to the statute book, is that these "other considerations" have become dominant.

The warmest supporter of increased industrial democracy should concede the danger that these "other considerations" can (and in some cases already have) degenerated into using investment for the preservation of existing jobs for their own sake.

Such a static interpretation of the function of planning agreements and the NEB will ensure that the policy as a whole makes no positive contribution to the general weal, but merely further increases the central government borrowing requirement.

Something and nothing for everybody

Hugh Stephenson

A steelman for all seasons



Mr Bill Sirs: no union obstacles to modern steel industry.

scale redundancies. Mr Bill Sirs is not an aggressive man or a table thumper. He came relatively late to unionism; a man conditioned more by what he experienced in the industry than by political influences.

Born in 1920, one of a family of 10, in an isolated dockland area of Hartlepool, Co Durham, where neighbourhood unemployment ran as high as 95 per cent in the depressions, Mr Sirs learned the hard way. His father was a shipyard riveter, largely unemployed.

Jobs at a timber yard carrying heavy load around for 9s 10d a week ("I learned the meaning of exploitation there") and with the old LNER preceded his passage to South Durham Iron and Steel's North Hartlepool plant, which he joined as a 17-year-old bus door boy through his father's friendship with a foreman in the plant. Wages were 14s to 19s a week.

But it was 10 years before he became involved in unionism. Dissatisfied with the performance of his shop-floor negotiators, Mr Sirs got himself elected a negotiator at the plant and becoming known as "a bit of a rebel, pushy and progressive" and got on to the union's national negotiating committee in 1956.

In 1963 he was appointed divisional organizer for the North, based in Middlesbrough, and seven years later broadened his horizons with a move to Manchester.

End of the line

A damask red Mini with an 850cc engine rolled off the assembly line of British Leyland's Audi plant in Pamplona at 1.30 pm on Wednesday, the last Leyland car to be made in Spain.

Of the Pamplona factory's more than 2,000 employees, only about 300 have so far kept their jobs. The rest, by agreement between the management and the government, are collecting unemployment compensation at the rate of full pay for up to six months. The 300 who remain at work are expected to lose their jobs by early next month.

The other main factory of the BLMC subsidiary, the engine plant near Santander, stopped regular production earlier this month, but about 600 of the 2,200 employees were kept on to ensure a supply of spare parts. They, too, will soon be out.

In Madrid, about 100 of the original 250 employees at the company's administrative offices and spare parts warehouse were still working last week, but that figure is likely to be cut within the next two weeks.

As the operations will cease altogether in June, except for the handful of people needed to store and ship parts. The company is trying to guarantee a five-year supply.

tions operating in steel. There has never been a national stoppage since 1926.

"Until very recently, hours lost from unofficial strikes amounted to less than 0.5 per cent a year among a labour force of more than 250,000. The authority of the ISTC has always been exercised over recalcitrant members and employers alike, whenever necessary, to keep disputes within procedure. Agreements are sacrosanct, and it is not unusual for members to be expelled for violating them."

Thus, he sees no trade union obstacles to the much larger and more modern steel industry of the 1980s. "The current problems are basically those of finance," he adds. "The simple solution of the corporation is to carry through their closure proposals quickly and sack some 40,000 employees, thus putting the whole burden of modernization on to those workers who have given their lives to the industry and are in no way to blame for the present state of the BSC."

Criticising the corporation's reaction to the industry's recession as "akin to the mentality of a 19th century ironmaster," Mr Sirs says: "They have offered the unions a 'choice' either we tear up the guaranteed week agreement or the BSC will sack 22,000 workers."

"Anyone with the slightest knowledge of industrial relations will recognise that such an ultimatum is an attempt to force the unions to negotiate under duress. On top of this we are told, before any pay claim has been presented, that the crunch will come on wages and

that the corporation is not considering incurring an extra labour cost."

"Temporary aberrations by the BSC or short-term demand fluctuations should not be used to destroy good industrial relations or to create mass unemployment. In a month or two there should be an upswing in demand, and by 1976 the corporation could be hard put once again to supply customers' requirements. The BSC will require the full cooperation of its labour force and their observance of collective agreements."

With some of the plant closures put in abeyance by the Government the TUC's steel committee meets today (Monday) to discuss its counter-proposals to the corporation's strategy, and the new ISTC leader concedes that new plant needs to be brought into commission and older plant phased out. Calling on his shop-floor negotiating experience, he says there are problems enough for the unions and the BSC to sort out "without projecting feelings of mistrust and bitterness into these negotiations."

Whatever other schemes the steel committee comes up with, it is certain to be pressed with a new sense of determination at the ISTC. At 55, Mr Sirs is still something of a long-distance runner, and having run a different kind of race to the top of the union on a ticket that the old guard did not like, his energy is not likely to give out in a hurry.

Paul Routledge

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The board of the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney today declared an interim dividend of 7 per cent, being 14 cents per share payable on 18 July.

Books will close for determination of dividend entitlements at 5 p.m. on 20 June. The president, Sir John Cadwallader reported that group consolidated profit after tax for the half year ended 31 March, 1975, based on unaudited figures, decreased by 19 per cent against profits for the corresponding first half for the previous year. Revenue rose by 17 per cent. Significant rises in costs were a major factor contributing to the current half year's results.

It is expected that profits for the full 1974/5 year will be closer to the results for the previous year than is indicated by the first half comparison.

Clarke Chapman Limited 1974 Results

	1974	1973
Turnover	£134,000,000	£89,000,000
Profit before Tax	£6,742,000	£4,343,000
Profit after Tax (before extraordinary items)	£3,708,000	£2,538,000
Extraordinary items	—	£579,000
Dividend per ordinary share (Gross Equivalent)	6.2015p	5.5125p
Basic Earnings per ordinary share (before extraordinary items)	11.47p	11.34p

The 1974 figures include the full year results of the International Combustion business acquired during the year.

Points from the review of Chairman Mr. J. B. Woodeson, C.B.E.

- * Profits satisfactory after absorbing considerable increased costs of three day week and continuing inflation.
- * Sound liquidity improvement continues with close control of level of debtors, stocks and work in progress.
- * National energy policy decision on SCHWR welcomed but fixed ordering programme for fossil fuelled plant essential.
- * Good order book for most of Company's products.
- * Prospect of improvement in 1975 given a reasonable economic climate.

The Eighty-second Annual General Meeting will be held on Thursday 12th June 1975 at 3.00pm, at the Group Headquarters at Victoria Works, Gateshead

Clarke Chapman



Business Diary in Europe: Foundation cream

complexities of British trial relations are to be tested with those of The Islands, possibly to the stage of the latter, with aid of money from The Islands government.

much would seem to be beside after boiling down announcement from the Union Européenne de la Recherche, which, despite its name, has headquarters in Amsterdam. This body is to put £30,000 into a along these lines by a from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, headed practitioner of systems

complexities of British trial relations are to be tested with those of The Islands, possibly to the stage of the latter, with aid of money from The Islands government.

quickly enough to avoid a breakdown." Could Dr von Geusau's remarks be translated "Managers are managed can never agree while they want different things?"

If the foundation's academics speak thus, how will they write? Will the report be read by anybody other than yet more academics?

There is one hope. The head of the foundation's British committee is the crisp Lord Butler, master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a man eminently capable of trimming the flab from the draft report.

Braun and brains

Shareholders attending this year's Daimler-Benz annual meeting in Stuttgart on July 18 will be asked to vote the German-American rocket engineer Werner von Braun on to the company's supervisory board.

Von Braun, who helped to develop the wartime German V-2 rocket and later crowned a successful aerospace career in the United States by becoming deputy associate administrator of NASA, is the surprise entry in the list of nominations for new positions on the supervisory board of the Mercedes car and truck company.



Werner von Braun: Daimler-Benz director.

and development at Fairchild Industries.

He will continue to live in America, and is bound to become a powerful promotional force for the German car company in the United States. The Stuttgart headquarters of Daimler-Benz deny that his nomination implies that the car of the future will be rocket powered.

Bull's eye

The French stock exchange has reacted anything but enthusiastically over the Compagnie Internationale pour l'Informatique (CII), France's last remaining large computer concern, being merged into the American-based Honeywell Bull.

of the parent companies in the deal, dropped heavily when selling, temporarily stopped as the French Government was about to announce the news, was resumed last week.

Jean-Pierre Brulé, president of Honeywell Bull, reveals more over in this week's issue of L'Express, the French news magazine, that months of negotiations will be needed before the final details of the merger can be settled.

Chiefly at stake is evidently who will have the power to decide which computer models are to be built by CII-Honeywell Bull, the new subsidiary company which the French state and the Compagnie Générale d'Électricité (CGE) are to control through a 53 per cent holding.

Michel d'Ornano, France's Minister of Industry, has been much in the public light expressing his conviction that the merger will turn out to be, whatever the share proportions, in France's longer term interest.

But Ambroise Roux, president and director general of CGE, has also played a less noticed but important part in convincing the French authorities of the advantages for France of linking up with the Americans.

The 53-year-old Roux is one of the most fascinating figures on the "top league" of French industry. He is an influential vice-president of the Patronat, the French equivalent of the CBI.

He always betted, even while working with Michel Debré, the Gaullist high priest and former ministers, on "plan calcul" in



Revertex

specialist chemical manufacturers

Solid Progress Continues

Results for the 12 months to December 31

	1974	1973
Group turnover	32,784	20,557
Group profit before tax:		
attributable to shareholders:	3,258	1,476
Dividend gross equivalent	1,245	552
Earnings per share	24.75p	22p
	14.41p	6.39p

Dr. Ernest Brookman, the Chairman, reports that all parts of the Group, at home and overseas, contributed to this continued progress. Revertex is technically and commercially strongly based to take full advantage of a return to normality in world trade.

Copies of the report and accounts may be obtained from: The Secretary, Revertex Holdings Ltd., Temple Fields, Harlow, Essex.

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The latest edition of Principal Sources of Marketing Information is now available. It has been produced annually by The Times Information and Marketing Intelligence Unit for some years.

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The 1975 guide is extended to 31 pages and lists over 1,000 sources of information on the U.K. under headings such as population, personal income/consumer's expenditure and economic surveys and forecasts; it also has headings under specific industries and services based on the Standard Industrial Classifications.

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Business appointments

Boots makes Mr Spencer a managing director

Mr A. D. Spencer is to become a managing director of The Boots Company.

Mr G. W. Bew, Mr K. W. Woodward and Mr D. Cagnons have joined the board of Richard Garrett Engineering.

Mr J. C. Evans has become a part-time director of the agricultural division of Booker McConnell.

Mr A. E. Fowles has been made a director of River and Mercantile Trust.

Mr N. G. Shove is to be managing director of Downs Surgical.

Mr P. Cross has become chairman of the Mutual Insurance Companies Association.

Mr P. Wortman has been elected vice-president and general manager of Confederation Life Insurance Co.

Mr I. W. Lieberman has joined International Chemical Corporation as vice-president.

Mr Dennis Kennedy has been made director and general manager of the ITT Business Systems Group in the United Kingdom.

Mr James Matheson has been elected chairman of the Scottish Unit of The Stock Exchange.

Deputy chairman will be Mr R. S. Waddell.

Mr Harold Royle, managing director of Yorkshire Imperial Metals, will retire at the end of this year and will be succeeded by Mr D. V. Ayres, managing director of the rolled metals division of Imperial Metal Industries (Kynoch).

Mr Ayres will become deputy managing director of YIM from July 1. Mr M. A. Ricketts, managing director of the rod and wire division of IMI (Kynoch) will also succeed Mr Ayres as chairman of John W. Wainwright & Sons (Salford).

Mr K. J. Jones, managing director of IMI Salford will be made managing director of the rod and wire division. Mr H. Tinsley, assistant managing director of IMI Range, will become managing director of IMI Salford.

Mr John Newman has been made divisional technical director for Kuber Owen Conveyors. Mr Peter Ward becomes chief engineer and deputy to Mr Newman.

Mr Desmond Amos has been named assistant regional director, Midlands Region at the regional head office in Exeter from June 1.

Mr S. Procter was appointed a divisional director of Williams & Glyn's Bank.

Mr George Lukin becomes managing director, RCA record division, United Kingdom, succeeding Mr Geoffrey Hamington, who becomes director, talent projects.

Mr H. J. Elvies is to be non-executive vice-chairman of Selection Trust with effect from July 30.

Mr Gunnar Wessman has been named president of Sweden's Uddeholm Corporation. He succeeds Mr Wilhelm Ekman, who is retiring, but remains on the board.

Mr Stanley Rundle has been made managing director of Spear & Jackson (Tools).

Mr Alvin D. Barrett has been promoted to executive managing director at Telex International.

Mr Trevor Sutton has joined Telex as United Kingdom sales manager. Mr Alan Davies becomes director of engineering at Telex UK and Mr Graham Clarke has been made financial director.

Mr J. Redford has become a director of Richards & Ross.

Mr W. H. Bishop has joined the board of Edinburgh Industrial Holdings.

Mr John Downer has been made managing director of Conder Southern.

Mr Jarvis Cotton has become managing director, international marketing for the Westinghouse Electric Corporation's water reactor divisions. Mr M. W. Owen will succeed Mr Cotton as vice-president, Nuclear Marketing Europe.

Mr D. A. V. Swanwick, a director of Affiliated Factors has been elected vice-president of the Motor Factors Association.

Mr Mark Fitzalan Howard has joined the board of London Prudential Investment Trust.

Mr Roy Rhydder has been made deputy managing director of EMI Sound and Vision Equipment.

Mr P. C. Dodd, chief advances manager of the National Westminster Bank domestic banking division, has become deputy general manager of the division in place of Mr M. R. Denton, who has been seconded to the First National Finance Corporation for special duties and appointed a managing director of that company.

Mr Donald Wilson is the new director of personnel, organization and training for Rank Xerox (UK).

Lord Peddie has become chairman of Emulon Plastics.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Bakery side will hold back Spillers in 1975

By Desmond Quigley

After notching up a £6.9m loss last year, the bakery side of Spillers is unlikely to return to profitable trading this year, Mr Michael Vernon, the group's chairman, says in his annual statement. The losses at Spillers-French Baking were made in spite of large scale rationalization and are put down to the impact of price controls and the national bakery strike last December.

For the group as a whole, which last year saw pre-tax profits slip from £10.7m to £7.35m, the board is "reasonably confident" that the results at the half way stage this year will show a "significant improvement" on the same period last year.

Last year interest charges rose by 61 per cent to £5.6m. Nevertheless he notes that net total loans and overdrafts rose by only £4.9m during the year compared with £17.5m during 1973. However, gearing is high, having passed the 100 per cent mark with borrowings last year standing at £55.2m against net assets excluding goodwill of £53.5m, compared with borrowings of £30.3m and net assets of £52.9m the previous year.

Clarke Chapman optimism

Government studies are in hand to see what might be achieved to gain greater stability in the investment programme on the six major nationalized industries. Mr J. B. Woodson, the chairman of Clarke Chapman, stresses the need for a fixed ordering programme for fossil fuelled plant to cover a three-year period on a yearly roll-over basis, even if this had to be settled at a limited level.

The group currently has a satisfactory workload

Better cash flow at Glynwed

At the recent annual meeting of Glynwed Mr Leslie Fletcher, the chairman, said that the cash-flow position was currently better than planned. Turnover for the first three months was running at about the same level as the same period last year, but profits were "inevitably" showing some reduction.

The annual report, issued in April, stated that the board's policy, in the following few months would be to generate more cash. It also warned that profits might diminish.

Bowring on growth tack in current year

C. T. Bowring, which last year reported a drop in profits from £14.4m to £9.2m, is expecting "material improvement" in 1975, in spite of very considerable increases in overheads.

Mr Edgar Bowring, the chairman, foresees further profit growth in the main United Kingdom insurance broking interests, and indicates that the profits of Singer & Friedlander, more than halved last year to £534,000, can be expected to improve this year. This is in view of the satisfactory trading performance in the adverse conditions of 1974 and the likelihood that provisions will not again have to be repeated on the same scale.

Hammerson's main objective

One of Hammerson's main objectives during 1975 will be to reduce substantially its short-term indebtedness. Mr Sydney Mason, the chairman, says in his annual statement. The decision to adopt this policy, which also affected the latter part of 1974, was taken because of the complete withdrawal of finance

suitable for property development.

Mr Mason says he is not able to guess whether or when the company will be able to resume its role of property developer. The objective over the next few years will be to consolidate the property, to have in a first class portfolio, fully financed on long term funds and fixed at reasonable interest rates, and to secure growth from the "extremely valuable" reversions maturing over the next few years.

Strong overseas bias at Downs Surgical

Now consolidating after a period of expansion Downs Surgical, reports profits up 6 per cent to £839,000 pre-tax for last year. The total dividend goes up from 2.79p to 3.04p. Earnings before exceptional item, but after a higher tax charge, are lower at 3.4p (3.81p).

Exxon expect \$200m profits cut

Exxon Corp chairman, Mr J. K. Jamieson, told the annual meeting over the weekend that the loss of the oil depletion allowance will reduce the group's 1975 profits by about \$200m (£87m). He criticized worldwide government intervention and involvement in the oil industry.

Wadham Stringer move

Wadham Stringer, the Hampshire-based British Leyland distributor, with Barlow Rand a substantial shareholder, strongly advised shareholders to make no action on any offer document received from Provincial Laundry.

At the end of last month PL, whose shares were suspended last November pending reorganization details, said they were planning to make a 1-for-1 share bid for Wadham.

Results this week

The main scheduled company results this week are Imperial Chemical's opening quarter profit statement—due on Thursday.

As before, "finals" predominate, taking in such leaders as Bescan, Reed Interactions, Debenhams, Eveready, Co. Ltd., Int Combustion, and Bue Pulp. Among major half-year reports are: Ransome Hoftmann, Redman-Becan, Bock House, Harland & Wolff, and Stenhouse.

Details:

TODAY: Finals: Berry Wiggin, Int Combustion, Pulp, Co. Ltd., FC Finance, Frank Kier, H. Samuel and Tricout Interiors: Australian & NZ Bank and Burco Dean.

TOMORROW: Finals: Coalite Chemical, Crowther (MFI), Harty Furnishings, Oatley, Seccombe Marshall, R. Ruckman, Interiors: R. & Cuthbert, Multhead, and R. some Hoffman Poland.

WEDNESDAY: Finals: Beech Brunsell, Farm Feed, Int Combustion, Plantation Holder, Selincourt, and Wedgwood, Interiors: T. A. Devall, Rod Bescan, Int and Redman Ch.

THURSDAY: Finals: Debenha, Odex Racasan, Pork Farms, Tanganyika Concessions, Interiors: T. A. Devall, Rod Bescan, Int and Redman Ch.

FRIDAY: Finals: Ever-Ree Leboff, Reed Int and Salford.

Sedgwick Forbes

venture with Arabs

In what could well prove to be a very profitable

Sedgwick Forbes, the inter-

national insurance broking firm, are linking in a 50-50

with multi-national Arab p-

ners in a major new deve-

ment in the Middle East.

Influence of LME in establishing metal prices throughout world

By a Special Correspondent

The London Metal Exchange has been called many things by many people, but few deny its influence in helping to establish world metal prices. One might call it a disproporionate influence, but the fact is that the LME is by no means the world's dominant consumer of non-ferrous metals.

A trade journal the other day quoted an American dealer as dismissing this as an accident of geography, linked to the fact that the sun rises in the east and sets in the west. Many were the occasions, he said, when he awoke in the morning with only two questions in mind: "What were the opening prices of the LME?" and "I bet this girl out of my hotel bedroom."

It is an amusing but not a very convincing explanation.

Why, for instance, does the rest of the world look to Chicago for grain prices? A better answer would be that, however these major markets became established in the past, they are now self-perpetuating. The fact that they attract a high volume of business means that, at least for the time being, their prices reflect the widest spread of interests and also that they are less open to manipulation than smaller markets. This in turn attracts additional business.

Mr Philip Jevons, managing director of Rudolf Wolff and Company made this further point at a commodities conference in Fontainebleau, on Friday that the LME is a thoroughly international market. His own company "possibly the biggest brokers on the exchange"—is half-owned by Noranda Mines of Canada.

Producers and consuming organizations in Zambia, Japan, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Australia, France, the United States, West Germany and elsewhere have substantial shareholdings in the LME's other dealing members.

Moreover, said Mr Jevons, it is not the members who make the price, but the orders that come in from all over the world.

On one particular day last year, his own company handled orders from its international clientele amounting to over 100,000 tons of copper. What "constantly amazed" him was that copper producers, and members of the producer

Commodities

organization CIPEC in particular, did not play a greater role in helping to create the prices, by using the LME's futures facilities.

This might be interpreted as special pleading, from someone with a direct interest in seeing that the LME's influence is maintained. A similar argument was heard at the major sugar conference in London in March, when the chairman of the New York sugar market, said that long-term deals between nations, based on average prices in London or New York, were to be decided.

Such contracts made use of the market's function of setting prices, but because the sugar was not traded in those centres, there was a danger (remote, one suspects) of the prices being established by an increasingly small and unrepresentative level of business. The fact that the speaker and his organization would benefit from the greater use of the markets did not make this argument untrue, it was said.

Mr Jevons's case was slightly different. He made it clear to his French audience that he had little faith in the efforts of commodity producers to establish cartels. "These programmes are basically effective in times of short supply," he said. "In times of over-supply, one finds that one of the weaker brethren in the cartel might be letting something out through the back door."

The laws of supply and demand, he went on to claim, would always prevail. There were always two prices for a commodity: the minimum that the producer was prepared to pay, and the maximum the consumer was prepared to pay.

"All sorts of artificial means can be used to adjust prices, but they have never been really successful."

Stockpiling and production cutbacks were not guaranteed to raise market prices, but meanwhile deprived the producer of much-needed foreign currency.

"In very simple terms, a producing nation is giving its irreplaceable natural resources away at unnaturally low prices due

to the current economic depression", he said. It can replace its natural resources by buying futures on the London Metal Exchange. By purchasing forward, one is stockpiling without paying physically for the material. At the same time, vital foreign exchange is obtained from the physical sales.

The mere fact that purchases of this nature were made on the exchange would, in our belief, undoubtedly increase prices. At least the producing nations would be having a major say in the construction of the price.

One other comment by Mr Jevons that will attract interest was his view that price fluctuations are almost entirely the result of shortages and surpluses, and are not created in the copper market by huge speculation—although a certain amount of speculation was always healthy. When prices were moving strongly last year the Bank of England asked LME members to disclose at the end of one particular month the level of activity by producers, stockholders, scrap dealers, and speculators. Speculative volume at that time was only 8 per cent.

Jute and fibre talks have gloomy outlook

Delegates assembling in Rome this week for the FAO's inter-governmental Group on Jute, Kenaf, and Allied Fibres meeting can anticipate a gloomy session. Demand is at present very depressed world-wide, and is likely to remain so at least until the United States housing programme becomes more buoyant, since this affects the demand for carpets, and in turn carpet backing.

In the last couple of weeks, India has cut its export duty on carpet backing in an attempt to improve its competitive position. And Bangladesh has cut the official export price for raw jute by some £20 a ton, to a United Kingdom landed price of about £210 to £230 per ton, according to grade.

Adding to the feeling of pessimism is a report from the Food and Agriculture Organization which suggests that the oil crisis has not resulted in jute becoming more competitive with polypropylene as many had forecast. On the contrary, synthetic fibres are still making inroads.

Mono Containers Limited

Extract from the Chairman's Statement to the Shareholders

I am happy to be able to tell you that the year 1974 was a record year for Mono Containers. Both turnover and profits of our traditional business at home reached the highest ever levels.

Today is a challenging time for directors of companies. It is full of interest and demands a great deal of flexibility of thought and action. Current rates of inflation, better use of raw materials, environmental responsibilities, and social obligations to employees, are but a few of the matters, the demand a constant reappraisal of a director's thinking and philosophy. All these changes have to be incorporated into our day-to-day activity, without losing sight of the basic reason for our existence as directors of this company, which is to expand the business and increase its profitability. Shareholders, quite rightly, demand this of the directors. In the company, in which they invest their money, and employee at all levels are happier and better motivated, if this is the case, and they, in turn, naturally expect their share of the results of prosperity.

Your board of directors are currently planning in detail the next five years of progress and expansion up to 1979. We like to believe that our shareholders are long-term investors, and therefore, interested in the future planning of the company, and we wish to involve them as much as possible in our thinking and planning. In our future planning, we are embarrased by the wide variety of opportunities that exist for expansion in our line of business, both at home and abroad. Every year sees an increase in the usage of disposable items, as traditional articles made of glass or crockery are supplanted by disposables, for reasons of economic hygiene or safety.

These changes are not only taking place here at home but also abroad, especially in the more highly developed countries. Behind these changes is a vast research and development programme of new materials, new shapes, new processes of manufacture and pricing, being carried out world-wide by a large number of companies. In order to increase profitability in some areas, and this may involve out these opportunities, we have joined forces with several other companies in Europe, in a like manner of business as ourselves, to explore the opportunities that should be followed and pursued.

The last five years has shown a healthy broadening of the activities of the company, both at home and abroad. We fully realise that there is still a lot of work to be done to increase profitability in some areas, and this may involve certain changes, but these additional investments should be looked at from a medium to long term point of view, and have been planned by us on this basis.

1974 has been a challenging year, starting with the upheavals of the period of three-day working, caused by the miners' strike, and the shortages of polystyrene, our basic raw material. We survived this period better than we thought we would do at the time. It helped in no small measure by British ingenuity at all levels of staff and employees. Business in Britain remained good throughout the year as reflected in the accounts before you.

The general outlook for our company is good. There may well be ups and downs depending on factors outside our control, but we are convinced that our type of business has excellent prospects for future growth and expansion and we shall do everything in our power to see that this happens.

GESTETNER HOLDINGS LIMITED

Notice to Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer

£11,180,242 10 per cent. Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1990/95 of Gestetner Holdings Limited is being offered for subscription at par by way of rights on the basis of £1 nominal of the Stock for every 5 Shares of 25p each. Entitlements are being calculated separately in respect of each class of shares. Fractions are being disregarded and aggregated and sold for the benefit of the Company.

Holders of share warrants to bearer may obtain Provisional Allotment Letters on presentation of Coupon No. 99 through an Authorised Depositary, to Barclays Bank (London and International) Limited, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 123, 2 London Wall Buildings, London Wall, London EC2P 2BU, with a completed Coupon Lodgment Form obtainable from the same address.

Stock not taken up by 3 p.m. on 6th June, 1975 and which can be sold at a premium (after deducting the amount payable on acceptance and expenses of sale) not later than the close of business on 11th June, 1975 will be sold. The net proceeds of sale will be held for payment against lodgment of Coupon No. 99 in the above manner on or after 25th June, 1975 or paid to the Authorised Depositary if the Coupon has then already been lodged.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. Barnett,
Secretary.

41 Fawley Road,
London N17 9LT,
19th May, 1975.

Matthews Wrightson Holdings Limited



Stewart Wrightson Limited
Incorporated Insurance Brokers—and at Lloyd's
Galbraith Wrightson Limited
Shipbrokers on the Baltic Exchange
Matthews Wrightson Pulbrook Limited
Underwriting Agents at Lloyd's
Matthews Wrightson Land Limited
Rural land use
Instone Air Transport Limited
Air Brokers on the Baltic Exchange

1974 pre-tax profits were £5m after charging the cost of holding rural land stocks (£1.7m). This compares with £5.8m in 1973.

Profits from insurance broking (£3.6m), shipbroking (£2.0m), management of Lloyd's underwriting agencies (£545,000) and airbroking (£161,000) all showed improvements over the previous year.

Rural land use operations, before charging the cost of holding land stocks, continued to be profitable overall (£364,000), although at a lower level than last year.

If you would like to receive a copy of the Report & Accounts, please write to The Secretary, Matthews Wrightson Holdings Limited, Fountain House, 130 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 5DJ.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Shippers looking for revival in the tanker markets by autumn

There is some chance of improvement in the world tanker market by the autumn, according to a report by the International Chamber of Shipping (ICS) in London. The ICS, which represents the world's tanker shipping companies, says that the market is currently at a low level, but that it is expected to recover by the autumn. The report says that the market is currently at a low level, but that it is expected to recover by the autumn. The report says that the market is currently at a low level, but that it is expected to recover by the autumn.

The Persian Gulf oil trade is expected to be a major factor in the recovery. The ICS says that the market is currently at a low level, but that it is expected to recover by the autumn. The report says that the market is currently at a low level, but that it is expected to recover by the autumn.

Bank Base Rates

Bank	Rate
Barclays Bank	9 1/2%
Bank of England	9 1/2%
Bank of Ireland	9 1/2%
Bank of Scotland	9 1/2%
Bank of Wales	9 1/2%
Bank of Cyprus	9 1/2%
Bank of Greece	9 1/2%
Bank of Italy	9 1/2%
Bank of Japan	9 1/2%
Bank of Korea	9 1/2%
Bank of Malaysia	9 1/2%
Bank of Mexico	9 1/2%
Bank of Netherlands	9 1/2%
Bank of Norway	9 1/2%
Bank of Portugal	9 1/2%
Bank of Spain	9 1/2%
Bank of Sweden	9 1/2%
Bank of Switzerland	9 1/2%
Bank of Taiwan	9 1/2%
Bank of Thailand	9 1/2%
Bank of Turkey	9 1/2%
Bank of USSR	9 1/2%
Bank of USA	9 1/2%
Bank of West Germany	9 1/2%
Bank of Yugoslavia	9 1/2%

Company	Price	Change	Yield	P/E
Armstrong & Rhodes	44	+1	3.0	6.8
Henry Sykes	123	+1	4.0	4.0
Twinlock Ltd	33	-	0.8	2.6
Twinlock 12% ULS	61	-	12.0	7.7

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange.

GESTETNER HOLDINGS LIMITED

Incorporated in England under the Companies Act 1908 to 1917; Registered No. 178970

Issue of £11,180,242

10 per cent. Convertible Unsecured Loan

Stock

1990/95 at par

The Stock has been admitted to the Official List by the Council of The Stock Exchange. Particulars of the Stock are available in the statistical services of the Exel Statistical Services Limited and Moody's Services Limited and copies may be obtained during business hours up to and including 2nd June, 1975 from:

Hoare & Co. Govett Limited,
Atlas House,
1 King Street,
London EC2V 8DU

N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited,
New Court,
St. Swin's Lane,
London EC4P 4DU

INTERIM STATEMENT

ABERDEEN TRUST LIMITED

Unaudited Interim Report for Six Months ended 31st March, 1975

	31st March 1975	31st March 1974	Year ended 30th September 1974
Gross Revenue after deducting Interest and Expenses	£272,366	£257,326	£1,467,846
ESS: Taxation	248,483	225,880	532,039
	£23,883	£31,446	£335,807

	31st March 1975	31st March 1974	Year ended 30th September 1974
Value of Net Assets	£28,300,801	£28,416,312	£19,129,589
including full Dollar Premium of	£789,760	£2,754,564	£2,855,008
	(72%)	(27%)	(47%)

Net Asset Value per Ordinary Stock 25p unit after deducting prior charges at redemption values: 114½p 115p 73p

An Interim Dividend of 1.167p net per Ordinary Stock 25p unit (last year same) has been declared for the year ending 30th September, 1975, payable 27th June, 1975.

0 Queen's Terrace, Aberdeen AB9 1QJ, May, 1975

EAST OF SCOTLAND INVESTMENT MANAGERS LIMITED

Managers and Secretaries

Bringing platinum into fashion

Platinum demand is at a low level from the United States car industry, from the oil companies, from glass fibre producers and even from fertilizer manufacturers.

But despite these adverse factors Sir Albert Robinson, chairman of Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, and of Rustenburg Platinum Mines remains confident of the long-term future of the metal.

At present the major end use is the Japanese jewelry market, "our lifeblood at the moment," and a campaign is being launched to stimulate demand there.

Investigations are under way in the United States to promote platinum jewelry, as they will be in Western Europe, with the long-term objective of providing a base load to offset industrial cycles and establish the industry on a much more stable footing.

Demand from the United States car industry could revive in the next two or three months, Sir Albert told The Times last week. He is confident that the metal will continue to be used for catalytic converters, despite the attempts by various lobbies to denigrate its advantages.

In normal times the United States car industry takes about a sixth of world production. He said that Rustenburg, the pioneer mining company in this field, had the Ford and Toyota contracts but did not wish to increase its market share. It was preferable that the whole platinum industry shared the risks and the rewards.

Asked about the dividend out-

Mining

look—the interim was passed—Sir Albert said the decision would be taken in August. But the interim must be that some payment will be made, especially as the capital programme has essentially continued at a high level and production could increase rapidly to the forecast 1.65m ozs with a milling rate of 1m tonnes a month, when the need arises.

As for Pongierstrust Platinum's share price movements, all he would say was that JCI remained in control with its substantial stake—33 per cent in the figure stated in the latest JCI accounts.

But more topical are the events at Randfontein. The statement at Friday's annual meeting that the mine might begin to resume dividends this year is dominated by the prospect of a major expansion programme. Sir Albert said that overall reserves amounted to 76m tonnes with a grade of 7.5 grams gold and 0.43 kg (0.86lb) of platinum.

It was a very difficult decision as Randfontein is a marginal mine, most susceptible to the gold and uranium prices and costs. A major feasibility study was under way for completion next year, although some indication would be made before the end of 1975.

The development cost would be in altogether a different league from the Shanghai and Orybas base metal projects which together incur expenditure of R68m. Sir Albert believed that the demand for uranium would far outstrip supply unless there were major discoveries.

He said price could well exceed \$20 a lb in the 1980s. As

for gold, he was much more cautious. He looked to a price maintained at the current \$160-\$170 for the remainder of this year, moving up to \$200 in 1976 as the dollar continued to lose its purchasing power. Thereafter, bullion would relate to inflationary trends.

He placed great stress upon the escalation in capital development costs for major mining projects, many of which would be placed in jeopardy by the present 20-30 per cent inflation in plant and equipment prices.

Inevitably the conversation turned to the North West Cape. Johannes has discovered copper deposits, economic at a price of £900. These were limited at the moment but the geology of the area was said to be favourable. The group held options over 4,000 sq km—as large as any held by any other finance house.

But it would be at least another two years before full details emerged after extensive diamond drilling and further exploration.

A pointer, perhaps, to the group share dealing profits potential lies in Sir Albert's prediction that the South African industrial share market should rise by a quarter by the end of this year, with the Rand Daily Mail index hitting the 250 level.

But thereafter government disinflationary pressures were likely to move to the fore. Riot losses: Bougainville Copper estimated on Friday that it had lost 2,500 tonnes of copper in concentrates production since the outbreak of rioting at Panguna in Papua New Guinea. Daily production averaged about 500 tonnes before the onset of the troubles last Monday, which revolve around a disciplinary dispute.

Andrew Wilson

Lower interest rates boost bonds

Euromarkets

With the frantic pace of new issues subsiding over the past few weeks, the Eurobond market seems to be getting a second wind. Though activity slowed towards the end of last week as underwriters and dealers went to Berlin to attend the annual meeting of the Association of International Bond Dealers, there were indications of a boost arising from the decline in short-term Eurodollar interest rates.

Three month Eurodollar rates eased to 6.625 per cent offered Friday from 6.75 per cent the week before, while six month rates fell to 7.0625 per cent offered from 7.25 per cent.

An increasing number of analysts were predicting that short-term interest rates would stay down for some time because the United States econ-

omic recovery seems likely to be sluggish rather than vigorous. Among issues due for offering is a \$25m (about £10.5m) seven-year issue of Hammsley Iron Finance NV through a syndicate led by Morgan & Co International. First Boston (Europe), N. M. Rothschild and Kleinwort, Benson. It is expected to bear 10 per cent.

Priced at par this week was a \$40m 10-year offering of Norsk Hydro, bearing 9.75 per cent. This was managed by Hambros Bank, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Banque de Bruxelles and Credit Suisse-White Weld.

In the Deutsche mark sector a syndicate led by Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale prepared a DM50m eight-year issue of the Swedish paper company, Mo Och Domsjö. It will probably be made at 99.5, bearing 9 per cent to yield 9.09 per cent at maturity.

Deminec, the West German oil exploration group, is to raise \$20m through a private placement outside Germany. Peter Norman writes from Bonn. The company said it would be the first time it had resorted to the capital market for finance. The notes will carry interest of 8.75 per cent.

These funds are being raised to finance Deminec's activities in the "Thixile" North Sea field. In February Deminec acquired a 17 per cent stake in the field when it bought the British subsidiary of United Canso Oil & Gas, of Canada.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

Issue	Yield	Premium
AMC 10% 1982	7.00	0.10
Alcoa 10% 1982	7.00	0.10
Alcoa 10% 1982	7.00	0.10
Alcoa 10% 1982	7.00	0.10
Alcoa 10% 1982	7.00	0.10
Alcoa 10% 1982	7.00	0.10
Alcoa 10% 1982	7.00	0.10
Alcoa 10% 1982	7.00	0.10
Alcoa 10% 1982	7.00	0.10
Alcoa 10% 1982	7.00	0.10

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust	Price	Change
Unit Trust 1	10.00	+0.10
Unit Trust 2	10.00	+0.10
Unit Trust 3	10.00	+0.10
Unit Trust 4	10.00	+0.10
Unit Trust 5	10.00	+0.10
Unit Trust 6	10.00	+0.10
Unit Trust 7	10.00	+0.10
Unit Trust 8	10.00	+0.10
Unit Trust 9	10.00	+0.10
Unit Trust 10	10.00	+0.10

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Stock	Price	Change
Stock 1	10.00	+0.10
Stock 2	10.00	+0.10
Stock 3	10.00	+0.10
Stock 4	10.00	+0.10
Stock 5	10.00	+0.10
Stock 6	10.00	+0.10
Stock 7	10.00	+0.10
Stock 8	10.00	+0.10
Stock 9	10.00	+0.10
Stock 10	10.00	+0.10

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Stock	Price	Change
Stock 1	10.00	+0.10
Stock 2	10.00	+0.10
Stock 3	10.00	+0.10
Stock 4	10.00	+0.10
Stock 5	10.00	+0.10
Stock 6	10.00	+0.10
Stock 7	10.00	+0.10
Stock 8	10.00	+0.10
Stock 9	10.00	+0.10
Stock 10	10.00	+0.10

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Stock 5	10.00	+0.10
Stock 6	10.00	+0.10
Stock 7	10.00	+0.10
Stock 8	10.00	+0.10
Stock 9	10.00	+0.10
Stock 10	10.00	+0.10

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Stock 6	10.00	+0.10
Stock 7	10.00	+0.10
Stock 8	10.00	+0.10
Stock 9	10.00	+0.10
Stock 10	10.00	+0.10

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Stock 5	10.00	+0.10
Stock 6	10.00	+0.10
Stock 7	10.00	+0.10
Stock 8	10.00	+0.10
Stock 9	10.00	+0.10
Stock 10	10.00	+0.10

M E P C

Manager

**DUN LAOGHAIRE
SHOPPING CENTRE
IRELAND**

Island's first covered, climate controlled shopping development, the Durr Lagoon Centre is due to open in July 1978.

We now wish to appoint a manager who will be involved in setting up a management structure for maintenance, security and planning and the subsequent running of all operational aspects of the Centre. He will also form a Traders Association and will take part in its activities which will include Centre promotion.

Applications are invited from men who have had experience in the above mentioned functions.

Experience of engineering, particularly electrical, would be an advantage. Applications from retired service officers are welcomed.

Salary is negotiable but will not be less than \$3,500 p.a. A company car and a car will be provided. Removal and other expenses, together with details of pension arrangements will be discussed at interview.

Applications should be sent to the Manager,
Barnes Technical College

3 PACE STREET, DUBLIN 2.

ACCOUNTANCY

WOLFSON COLLEGE, OXFORD

APPOINTMENT OF

COLLEGE ACCOUNTANT

Associates are invited for the post of College Accountant from those with suitable experience in accounting and administration, preferably within Oxford University or Colleges. Salary will be £1,200 per annum, plus pension and other benefits. A successful College has only recently vacated full strength and occupied its position for the first time. It is hence a unique opportunity of establishing the College's system of accounts.

Holidays totalling six weeks in the year. Regular cost-of-living reviews of salary.

Further particulars are available from the VICE-PRESIDENT AND HONORARY COLLEGE ACCOUNTANT, OXFORD, to whom applications should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, 10, Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2JF.

people to whom reference may be made: by 9 June 1975.

ACCOUNTS ASSISTANT £2,700-£3,000. Age immaterial to work on extra initiative on double entry bookkeeping, inventory, purchase and sales vouchers and sundry other accounts and sundry other duties. Some conversant with experience would be useful. All day. Nov 6591.

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trucking & Pomeroy, 01-536 0011.

1887. 4250 1907.

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(Good Hous. Grad. essential)

Required September, 1975 to teach to "G" and "A" levels. Standard with a view to becoming Head of Department. Salary \$11,000. Free accommodation and allowance as Assistant Housemaster.

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RESPONDENT, YORKSHIRE **1975-76** giving name and address of 2 referees.

Dover College,
Kent
(N.M.C. Independent, co-
educational, 230 pupils,
boarding and day)
There will be 4 vacancies in
September, 1976, for:

**HEAD OF GEOGRAPHY
DEPARTMENT**

owing to the sudden death of
the present holder. This would
be an excellent opportunity for
an experienced and enthusiastic
teacher to head a department

Applicants should have experience in the field of Personnel Engineering or in related areas of Thermodynamics, Fluid Mechanics, and Heat Transfer. Duties will depend on interest in the specific area of study and will contribute to the growth of the Department. The Department has sufficient resources to provide the opportunity to take an advanced course in Reservoir Engineering or to continue in graduate studies in geophysics or geology. The Department is currently offering teaching positions in two areas:

DOVER COLLEGE
KENT
H. J. C. Independent, 370
Public boarding and day, con-
tinental.
Required, owing to expan-
sion in September 1970, a
teacher in September 1970, a

young graduate, male or female, with a minimum of 2 years' experience at all levels of the school. Games ability or some accommodation available. Salary according to qualifications and experience.

Apply as soon as possible to
Headmaster,
Dover College,
Dover, Kent CT17 9RX

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

the Acting Registrar, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia. Information also available from the Admissions Office, Monmouth University, Monmouth, Wales, NP24 4YD, or from the Admissions Office, London, WC1H 9PT.

**Ahmadu Bello University,
Nigeria**

Applicants are invited for the posts of
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PROFESSOR, ASSISTANT

FOR JUNIORS The Anglo Canadian Education Group, Resident Teachers of English, Science, History and Social Studies, from July-August, for foreign and Canadian students, ages 15 and 28.

For further information apply to: The International Junior College, 1000 Highway 100, Route 1, Burnaby, B.C. V5C 6N4.

AND SENIORS IN HISTORY Applicants should be able to teach in one of the following: African History, Nigerian History, Middle Eastern History and African Prehistory.

For further information apply to: The International Junior College, 1000 Highway 100, Route 1, Burnaby, B.C. V5C 6N4.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of London
Institute of Education

**LECTURESHIP
IN
EDUCATION**

with special reference to the
MIDDLE EAST

Applications are invited for the
position of Lecturer in Education
in the Department of Educational
Studies, Institute of Education, and the
University of London.

The University of Liverpool
MEDIAEVAL HISTORY
Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Medieval History. The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students in the field of medieval history. Preference will be given to those candidates who have special knowledge in the field of Economic History, but all can-
didates must undertake, if necessary, a wide range of reading.

Application forms and further particulars available from the Secretary, University of Liverpool, Department of English Literature, 10, Chester Street, Liverpool, Merseyside, L69 3GB. The closing date for applications is 15th June 1978. The successful candidates will be notified by 1st July 1978. The salary will be in the range £2,118 to £2,320 p.a. depending on a scale rising to £2,320 p.a. according to qualifications and experience. The successful candidates should be graduates of one of the named universities, should be received on 1st January 1978 with Junior Researcher's salary. The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool, L69 3GB, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Quote ref. 817/46/7.

[illegible]

Registrar, The University, PO
Box 147, Liverpool L69 3PB.
From whom further particulars
may be obtained. Quote ref.
RV/497/1.

Secretarial and General Appointments

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- Be a native English speaker.
- Have a good knowledge of the hairdressing industry.
- Be able to work under pressure.
- Be a team player.
- Have a good sense of humour.

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are you friendly, patient, tactful?

If so you are just the person we need to start our new office. We are looking for a person who is confident, energetic, and has a good sense of humour. They are also looking for someone who is a team player and can work under pressure. If you are interested, please contact us at 01-437 0765.

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able to type, for our blind pupils. Salary range: £1,354-£1,785 p.a. according to age and experience. 5 day week. 9 a.m.-3.15 p.m.

Apply Personnel Officer, 234 St. Paul's Road, London, W1N 6AA.

Phone 01-388 1266

WANTED:

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Phone 01-388 1266

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LIVELY GIRL

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The Times Special Reports.

All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter

£3,500

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Must be experienced shorthand and dictaphone typist, capable of dealing with clients direct. Legal experience essential. Pleasant modern office.

Ring Mr. Woodford on 01-736 0967

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"MENTAL ADVENTURER" NO. 2

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TWO GIRLS

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01-336 3794/5

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MALE KEYHOLE to £2,500 p.a. The person should be confident, energetic, and have a good sense of humour. They should also be a team player and able to work under pressure. If you are interested, please contact us at 01-437 0765.

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PUBLISHING COMPANY W.1

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RECEPTIONIST-GIRL FRIDAY

£1,800 p.a. The person should be confident, energetic, and have a good sense of humour. They should also be a team player and able to work under pressure. If you are interested, please contact us at 01-437 0765.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

BOOKKEEPER/RECEPTIONIST

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MARKET RESEARCH

The person should be confident, energetic, and have a good sense of humour. They should also be a team player and able to work under pressure. If you are interested, please contact us at 01-437 0765.

SECRETARIAL

20 HOURS to £2,500 p.a. The person should be confident, energetic, and have a good sense of humour. They should also be a team player and able to work under pressure. If you are interested, please contact us at 01-437 0765.

MUSIC, ART & BALLET APPEAL

The person should be confident, energetic, and have a good sense of humour. They should also be a team player and able to work under pressure. If you are interested, please contact us at 01-437 0765.

TELEPHONIST

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RECEPTIONIST

The person should be confident, energetic, and have a good sense of humour. They should also be a team player and able to work under pressure. If you are interested, please contact us at 01-437 0765.

MANAGERESS

The person should be confident, energetic, and have a good sense of humour. They should also be a team player and able to work under pressure. If you are interested, please contact us at 01-437 0765.

TEMPERATURE

The person should be confident, energetic, and have a good sense of humour. They should also be a team player and able to work under pressure. If you are interested, please contact us at 01-437 0765.

RECEPTIONIST

The person should be confident, energetic, and have a good sense of humour. They should also be a team player and able to work under pressure. If you are interested, please contact us at 01-437 0765.

MANAGERESS

The person should be confident, energetic, and have a good sense of humour. They should also be a team player and able to work under pressure. If you are interested, please contact us at 01-437 0765.

A WORTHWHILE JOB

A high degree of job satisfaction is offered for the right person who has initiative and organising ability in this job as PA/Secretary to the General Secretary of a major International Charity Organisation.

In addition to having all the basic secretarial skills, including shorthand and administrative experience relating to the charity work, the person appointed should have the capacity to work under pressure.

Occasionally she may be required to deputise for her boss and some of the work will require a degree of personal judgement.

There is no established routine in the job and the work is of an extremely varied nature, often involving the initiation of new ideas and projects under direction.

If you feel you have the above practical and personal qualities and would like to discuss this further please telephone

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